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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

First Blackout Sentence; Island of Rhodes Raided; 6 P. C. War Profits Move

The World's Day—March 16, 1942

New England: Blackout Violation Fines

First court prosecution against an alleged blackout violator in Massachusetts brought a $500 fine and one-year jail term for Axel H. L. Ostrom of Norwood in Dedham Court. Another man was fined $125 for a blackout violation in Framingham. [Page 2.]

War production drive planned by Donald M. Nelson, is to be given its general national opening in Boston tomorrow. [Page 5.]

Six information centers to advise the public on air-raid defense were opened by the Boston Committee on Public Safety. [Page 2.]

Bay State public parks and historic sites are to be scoured for naval five-inch guns of World War vintage to be reconditioned and put in service. [Page 2.]

Boston's annual Flower Show opened. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

Two of America's leading admirers of Fascism, Lawrence Dennis and the Rev. Dr. Edward Lodge Curran, spoke in Boston last night although America is at war with the Fascist powers. [Pages 1 and 2.]

The War: British Forces Raid Rhodes and Crete

Mediterranean: British naval and air forces bombarded the Italian island of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean. British reports told also of RAF raids on Crete. Axis bombers caused widespread civilian casualties and damage to civilian property on the British base at Malta.

Russia: Soviets reported recapture of Kharkov, important base for Nazi spring offensive, was imminent. Moscow also reported further gains along entire front. Nazi reports said Russian attacks had been repulsed.

Africa: Ground operations were limited to patrol action; Britain reported Axis bombing of Imperial ground forces.

At sea: German motor torpedo boats, according to Berlin reports, sank a British destroyer in the English Channel. A Polish destroyer was credited in London with holding off German bombers sufficiently to allow a convoy to reach safety.

Southwest Pacific: American and Australian airmen attacked Rabaul and Gasmata on New Britain island and Japanese-held Timor, from all of which Japanese were expected to be preparing an invasion of Australia. Fourteen Japanese planes attacked Darwin on Australia's north coast.

Burma: British were reported counterattacking across the Sittang River 80 miles north of Rangoon. Formation of American air headquarters in India was announced.

Washington: War Profits Bill Offered

Legislation to limit profits on war contracts to a maximum of 6 per cent and to suspend Federal statutes prescribing maximum hours of work was introduced in the House by Representative Howard Smith (D) of Virginia and Chairman Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Personal conflicts between Robert R. Guthrie and members of his staff in the textile division of the War Production Board "impeded that part of the war production effort," Chairman Donald M. Nelson declared as a Senate committee prepared to investigate the case following Mr. Guthrie's resignation. [Page 20.]

President Roosevelt asked Congress to make available an additional $9,000,000 for the Federal Security Agency for the current fiscal year. The fund would be used for the education and training of defense workers.

Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, will be a "personal representative of the President with the personal rank of Minister" in India, the White House announced. There was no explanation except that Mr. Johnson would have an unofficial rather than an official title.

The Senate Finance Committee unanimously approved legislation which would boost the legal limit on the Federal debt from $65,000,000,000 to $130,000,000,000. The measure has passed the House with a limitation of $125,000,000,000, but the Senate committee added $5,000,000,000.

An official list of 219 United States civilians interned in Japan—129 captured in the Japanese occupation of the island of Guam and 90 seized in Japan when the war began—was received from Tokyo through the International Red Cross.

One hundred thousand filling stations on the eastern seaboard and in Pacific Northwest by order of the War Production Board will receive 20 per cent less gasoline beginning March 19 and will not be permitted to operate more than 12 hours daily or 72 hours a week. [Page 18.]

Consumer News: Washing Machine Ban May 15

Production of domestic washing machines and ironers was ordered halted entirely by May 15 by the War Production Board; large companies were directed to shut down April 15.

In Europe: Cripps Takes Plan to India

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, and leader of the British House of Commons is en route to India with the Government's secret plan for dealing with Indian independence, London said.

Reichsführer Hitler indicated in a speech to the German people that a German offensive would be carried out against Russia this summer. [Page 6.]

A Swedish liner—the Drottningholm—will be used to exchange German and Italian diplomats in the United States for American diplomats confined to Lisbon, Secretary of State Sumner Welles announced in Washington. The Drottningholm will also proceed to Portuguese East Africa to exchange Japanese envoys for American diplomatic officials from Japan.

Russian-Japanese negotiations for annual extension of the fisheries agreement have not yet produced an agreement although negotiations are still proceeding, Tokyo reported.

National: Assembly Line for Bombers, Boats

Mass assembly line production of four-motored, long-range land bombers and flying boats necessary for offensives was announced by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation at San Diego, Calif. [Page 3.]

Americas: Batista Shows Unexpected Strength

Cuban political parties supporting the administration of President Batista showed unexpected strength in the March 15 partial Congressional elections, an unofficial check of returns indicated. Former President Ramon Grau San Martin's oppositionist Autentico Party apparently was running third to the two largest Government parties.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Curran Still Suggests U. S. Stand Alone

Ejection of Miss Sweeney vigorously protested as blow at freedom by Civil Rights group.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A large audience of ardent admirers of the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran gathered at the South Boston High School last night to hear him make a patriotic address on the occasion of the Evacuation Day celebration. The orator, whose name is closely associated with that of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, in the thoughts of both his supporters and opponents, stressed internal unity, but spent much of his time attacking other Americans. He said nothing about unity between America and its allies in this war, but instead declared that America can stand alone against the world.

His address seemed to be designed to lead up to that repudiation of the help of the United Nations. He spent most of his time and devoted most of his forceful eloquence to statements that would foster and intensify animosity toward the British and the Soviets.

The audience, after filling the High School Auditorium, overflowed into the Gymnasium, where there were approximately 390 seated and another hundred standing. Loud speakers conveyed the Rev. Mr. Curran's words out into the street, but very few people waited outside the building to hear the speech through.

The Governor, the Mayor and Representative John W. McCormack of South Boston, were expected to participate but found reasons for not sharing the platform with the main speaker. Their absence was referred to more than once as a boycott.

Miss Sweeney Ejected

All the speeches were devoted to praise of freedom. Perhaps they meant freedom 166 years ago, for freedom was not granted to Miss Frances Sweeney, Secretary of the American Irish Defense Association, to be present at the meeting. She was forcibly ejected from the celebration of freedom.

At the close of the meeting—designed perhaps as a sort of climax—there was read from the platform a telegram from a local Massachusetts branch of the "Mothers and Daughters of America" saying,

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

"Word and Example": Editorial Page.

40-Mile Speed in Bay State Planned to Conserve Gasoline

Preparations for establishment of a rigidly enforced 40-mile-an-hour speed limit in Massachusetts are being made today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for the dual purpose of reducing gasoline consumption and halting excessive tire wear caused by high speeds.

The Governor and Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, planned to confer to determine whether the speed limit should be set by an executive order stemming from the Governor's emergency war powers or by some other method.

The speed-limit steps are being taken as the result of President Roosevelt's request to the Governors of the 48 States to establish a 40-mile-an-hour limit to conserve the nation's tires.

But, with 17 eastern States, including all of New England, facing a 20 per cent reduction in delivery of gasoline to service stations and bulk consumers, starting on Thursday, conservation of gasoline appeared of equal importance in connection with the speed-limit proposal.

Ordinary motorists face a sharper cut in gasoline than the 20 per cent reduction indicated, because the President pointed out that gasoline must be provided for physicians, Government-owned cars, commercial vehicles, including taxicabs, and for commercial, industrial, and agricultural machinery and equipment. The gasoline remaining is to be released to the ordinary driver, the dealer to be in control of the amount of gasoline distributed to his customers.

The War Production Board, which ordered the gasoline reduction, also is limiting the hours of service-station operation. The stations will be allowed to operate not more than 12 hours a day, and a total of 72 hours a week.

In the face of this order, the Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association of Massachusetts prepared to return to closing of gasoline stations nightly at 7 p. m.

Meanwhile, Massachusetts oil industry leaders met at the Hotel Statler in Boston today to formulate uniform plans for carrying out Washington's orders for a 20 per cent reduction in gasoline deliveries.

J. C. Richdale, Fuel Oil Administrator of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, said the problem presented to the oil industry is tremendous. However, he added, the industry will be ready for curtailed deliveries when the reduction order goes into effect on Thursday.

The Massachusetts administrator views the present reduction order as a "stop gap" method to curtail gasoline consumption preparatory to a rigid gasoline rationing program.

At the same time, he denied previous reports that gasoline rationing cards will be distributed by the first of next month. He said that the system cannot be established within such a short time.

20 P. C. less gas, 40-mile limit to cut mileage and tire wear: Page 20.

Japanese Thrust at Vladivostok Next? Concentration of U.S. Naval Forces Reported for Defense of Australia

Defeat at sea off Java puts added burden on American fleet—Subs still active.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—A concentration of new American naval strength in the waters of Australia and New Zealand is believed under way as officials here admitted that the recent loss of 13 Allied warships to the Japanese greatly complicated the problem of providing protection for the two remaining United Nations outposts in the Southwestern Pacific.

With Japanese naval superiority in the Western Pacific further increased by the serious Allied defeat, it is recognized here that only the United States is now in a position to give the naval support necessary to stop an enemy invasion attempt against these two English-speaking countries.

The virtual annihilation of the Allied East Indian Fleet has magnified the importance of the American naval forces recently revealed as centered around New Zealand, since they constitute the only group of warships large enough to challenge the strong naval support with which Japan surrounds its troop convoys.

Submarines Active

In commenting, however, upon the great naval battle off the north Java coast, observers here pointed out that there has been no word of any Allied submarine losses and that, although some loss reports may have been delayed, it now appears probable that most, if not all, of the heavy concentration of American and Netherlands underwater craft in that part of the world is still available for duty.

That such craft are still dealing telling blows is shown in today's report from Australia telling of a United Nations submarine which has just returned from a 15,000-mile cruise during which it sank 60,000 tons of enemy shipping.

It is not known what change will be made in the command of the United Nations Far Eastern Fleet, which has been under the command of Vice-Admiral C. E. L.

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Report says force of undersea craft will attempt to cut enemy supply lines.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Defeat of the United Nations' combined fleet in the Dutch East Indies, with loss of the fleet of heavy cruisers, as conceded by the Allied governments over the week end, removes a threat to Japan's extended supply lines, makes America's communications with Australia more precarious, and leaves the Japanese freer to prepare their next thrust.

The Allies, however, are not without weapons for giving serious blows to Tokyo.

Whether the Japanese attack will be against Australia or in the direction of India, the fact that the United States has a large number of submarines available for raiding may have a serious bearing on events.

Canberra today was circulating reports that America was on the point of launching an offensive with a vast fleet of submarines. Whether this is confirmed or not, the damage that one submarine can do was illustrated by the arrival in Perth, Western Australia, of an Allied submarine from a 15,000-mile voyage in which 60,000 tons of Japanese shipping were sunk.

Much will depend on the air forces that the Allies can assemble in the Southwest Pacific. Although the Japanese appear to have raided Darwin again without serious interruption, heavy American bombers and Australian air units kept up a steady rain of blows against Japanese bases at Rabaul and Gasmata in New Britain and Portuguese Timor—bases from which Japanese invasion forces might be launched.

Toward India, too, the Allies gave evidence of considerable strength in the air—not only in Ceylon, where Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, newly appointed commander of all forces on the island, was engaged in strengthening the island's equipment, but also in Burma where the British Imperials, under Gen. H. R. L. G. Alexander, appeared to be more than holding their own against Japanese forces moving northward from Rangoon.

According to one report, the British had driven the Japanese back from the Sittang

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Location of Vladivostok

It provides a major base for potential bombing of Japan. But it is surrounded on three sides by Japanese-controlled territory. Because of Japanese sea power in home waters, Vladivostok would depend largely on reinforcement from the west. A second rail supply line, north of the Trans-Siberian, which terminates at Vladivostok, has been under construction for several years with varying reports of the state of its completion.

Hitler Set to Stake All In Bid for Quick Victory

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 16—Reichsführer Hitler's promise of victory over Russia this summer—made in his Berlin speech yesterday—strengthens the view held in military circles here that the Nazis intend to stake all on a bid for victory this year.

Regarding the Führer's speech as a part of the spring offensive, the tendency here is to look for what it conceals rather than for what it reveals. For this reason Hitler's aggressive forecast of victory over Russia this summer is seen to make rather a suspicious contrast with the defensive declaration that the "Bolshevik colossus must be held at a remote distance in its definitive frontiers," and the admission that winter "gave our enemy four months time to effect a reversal in this fateful struggle."

Nazi Strength Still Great

In brief, Hitler's speech, as reported in translations available here, has seemed to have a "phoney" ring about it even though it digressed less from the main military points than the usual run of his orations. Hence the opinion that it may have been intended as a smoke screen to cover both Nazi designs and the failure of their Russian campaign to work out according to plan.

One point agreed upon in military circles here is the unwisdom of construing any apparent inconsistencies of Hitler's remarks into an indication that German military strength has been dangerously sapped in Russia or that it is absorbed there to the lasting relief of other countries. It is pointed out that Hitler has imposed another "phoney" winter on the British by leaving them free from air raids and open to the deterioration that sets in when the complicated defense machinery has an opportunity to run down.

At the same time a good deal of evidence purports to show that he has been building up his own powers of offensive at various places outside of Russia and has harnessed the industrial capacity of several occupied countries to the German war effort.

To some extent it is believed that he filled up the gaps in the ranks of the Nazi Army with troops from Axis satellite countries and the danger is not overlooked of the Japanese timing an assault on the Soviets to coincide with Nazi operations in other theaters of war.

What Are Nazis' Plans?

Observers here who link up the Führer's utterances with indications pointing to a German attempt to initiate decisive operations outside of Russia give the following reasons to support their theory:

1. The announcement by the German-controlled Paris radio that Gen. Fidel Davila, Chief of the Spanish General Staff, accompanied by the Chief of the Spanish Air Staff arrived in Berlin yesterday for conference with the German High Command.

2. Large German military and naval movements which inspire the Swedish newspaper Gothenburg Tidningen to wonder "if the old idea of the invasion of Britain is once again cropping up in Berlin."

3. The growing belief in Britain that the Nazis may unexpectedly swoop from the air on Sweden, which has a good army but a small Air Force.

4. The building of new German airdromes in Bulgaria and the installation of numbers of gliders there which suggest preparations for an assault on Turkey.

5. Axis reinforcements of military establishments in North Africa and the reported renewal of pressure on the Vichy Government as part of the attempt to close the Mediterranean to the Allies.

It is recognized, of course, that any or all of these moves may be feints, intended merely to distract attention from the real Nazi spring plans. The necessity, however, for the Allies not to be caught napping again compels all these pointers to be taken seriously despite the belief expressed by Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the Czech Government in exile here, when he told the Czechoslovak people over the radio March 14 that Nazi generals no longer anticipate a German victory and are preparing to make peace offers at an opportune moment.

Hitler excuses delay in victory: Page 6.

Relations of Russia and Japan threatened by questions of strategy and diplomacy.

Japan is reported to be preparing a sudden secret attack in force on Vladivostok and Siberia timed to coincide with Hitler's spring offensive from Europe.

Russia is reported to have increased its Siberian Army to 3,000,000 front-line troops and is prepared for instant reprisal if a Japanese blitz strikes.

Against this background of immediate news the admittedly untenable Russian-Japanese situation grows rapidly more untenable.

Russian policy still holds unanswered some of the war's major questions of strategy and diplomacy:

Should Russia joln fully with the United Nations and attack Japan before Japan can attack it?

Should Russia permit the United States, Britain, and China to use Vladivostok and other Siberian cities as bases for aerial attacks on Japan?

Or should Russia seek to maintain a "peace of convenience" at its rear while it seeks to end the Nazi menace at its front?

Dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor today from London, from neutral Capitals of Europe, from Kuibyshev, and from Chungking, China, may contain hints of possible answers. Today's stories follow two other assessments of Russia's position in relation to the democracies which appeared on Saturday.

Axis Strategy

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 16—Will Vladivostok be another "Pearl Harbor," treacherously timed to coincide with Hitler's spring offensive in the west?

This question is being openly asked here on the basis of numerous reports received in London from Chungking as well as from neutral Capitals in Europe.

According to news dispatches from China, Generalissimo Chang Kai-shek's intelligence service has discovered Japanese plans for a sudden secret all-out attack on Siberia.

A land attack would be launched from Manchukuo along the River Amur at the same time as a bombing blitz hurled against the air and naval base at Vladivostok.

From Turkey come reports of indications there that Japan intends to attack Asiatic Russia as soon as operations in the East Indies have been completed. From Madrid, too, there are messages which speak of conversations between correspondents and Japanese diplomatists in Spain pointing to the probability of a Japanese surprise attack on the Soviets in Siberia as soon as operations in the Southern Pacific have been stabilized. Mid-April is mentioned as the time when this point is expected to be reached.

"Peace" Treachery Recalled

The recent announcement from Tokyo that Naotaki Sato is being sent to Moscow as the new Japanese Ambassador is interpreted here as a clear attempt to eliminate the Soviets from the war situation in the Pacific. The Japanese might prefer to neutralize the North Pacific by a combination of diplomatic action and threat of military pressure.

But the more probable procedure is believed to be that followed with the United States last December, when the Japanese sent Saburo Kurusu to Washington to talk peace and lull America into a false sense of security while the Japanese prepared to strike at Pearl Harbor.

From the Japanese point of view the essence of the military problem as it is seen by well-informed observers here is that the Japanese are not likely to feel they can afford to leave a powerful army and air force at their backs indefinitely while they are pressing forward in the Southern Pacific.

That they have been willing to do so up to the present is probably due to the fact that they have left a large independent army in Manchukuo and Korea. Experts

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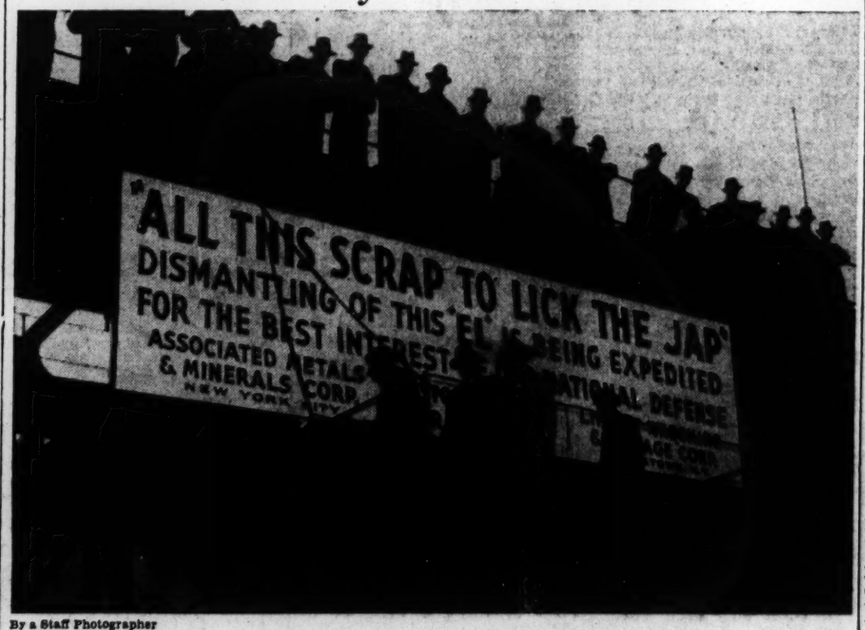
Japanese-Nazi pincer move expected by Chinese group: Page 7.

Soviet delays attack on Japan: Page 7.

On the Way to War Materials


"ALL THIS SCRAP TO LICK THE JAP"
DISMANTLING OF THIS EL BEING EXPEDITED
FOR THE BEST INTEREST
ASSOCIATED METALS & MINERALS CORP.
NEW YORK

By a Staff Photographer

Atlantic Avenue El Razing Begins

City and State officials, including Gov. Leverett Saltonstall who applied the first acetylene torch to the structure, were on hand this morning at Dewey Square for ceremonies marking the beginning of the removal of the Atlantic Avenue elevated tracks. Here Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the Salvage Committee of the City of Boston, applies a torch while George A. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, and two workmen look on. [Story: Page 5.]

Boston Hears Pro-Fascist's Side in Ford Hall Debate That Democracies Can't Work

Year in Jail for Norwood Man Violating the Blackout Rules

Two Massachusetts' men were fined $500 and $125, respectively, today, one given a year in the House of Correction in addition, for failing to obey blackout regulations.

The cases were the first blackout prosecutions in Massachusetts in which the defendants were found guilty.

William H. Sullivan, Chief of the Norwood Police, brought Axel H. L. Ostrom of Norwood to the Dedham District Court today with the "charge" that he refused to obey the city's blackout regulations on the night of March 10.

The Court, under the jurisdiction of Judge Edmund G. Murray, fined Mr. Ostrom $500 and one year in the House of Correction, the maximum sentence for such an offense. Mr. Ostrom appealed to the Superior Court and was held in $3,000 bail.

According to Chief of Police Sullivan, every effort was made to get Mr. Ostrom to put out his lights. The air raid warden for the district noticed a back porch light burning on Mr. Ostrom's porch. He went to the door and asked that it be put out but was curtly told by Mr. Ostrom to "go down and put out the fire department's lights," Chief Sullivan declared.

Even the efforts of the auxiliary and regular police failed to convince Mr. Ostrom that his lights must be put off. No forceful methods were used, the Chief said, to make Mr. Ostrom extinguish his light. "The case was reported to me by the air raid warden and the auxiliary and regular police assigned to cover that particular district," the Chief said.

Norman J. Smith, an air raid warden for Medfield, was fined a total of $125 for failing to observe Ashland's blackout test. He pleaded guilty.

Mr. Smith was passing through Ashland during the town's practice blackout and immediately was hailed by one of the special police to stop. He refused, however, and was chased by Police Chief Walter Schouler who, after considerable argument, prevailed upon Mr. Smith to pull over to the side of the road and extinguish his lights or else go to jail.

Chief Schouler took Mr. Smith to court this morning on three charges:

1—Failing to stop when signalled to do so by an officer. 2—Failing to reduce speed to 15 miles an hour. 3—Failing to pull over to curb and extinguish lights.

The second charge was placed on file while a $25 fine was given for failing to obey a police officer and a $100 fine for failing to put out car lights.

Verdict on Flower Show: The Most Beautiful Yet

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Declaring it more beautiful than any they had seen before, crowds of people from all parts of the State wandered through woodland and garden paths in Mechanics Building today, at the opening of the seventy-first spring flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The illusion of the out-of-doors is enhanced by the fact that posts and pillars have slipped out of sight, and trees of substantial girth have taken their place. This clever bit of camouflage, together with waterfalls tumbling over rocky ledges, brooks that meander peacefully among lady's-slippers and bracken, and pools that reflect the flowering dogwood, adds greatly to the attractiveness of this year's show.

New England in spring, as the forefathers knew it, fragrantly characterizes a scene set up by Sherman Eddy of Hartford, Conn. The Colonial springhouse of limestone such as was used before the invention of refrigeration systems, with original roof and door from a building in Avon, Conn., is shaded by a huge cedar tree. Grapevines climb up the sides and over the top.

Older Days Recalled

Beside the door, with its antique iron hinges, lie the old-fashioned buckets and the canteen a farmer would use to carry, presumably, spring water. In such a springhouse the family 200 years ago stored its butter, milk, cheese, and other dairy foods. The narrow path at the left, shadowed by wild currant bushes, leads to the steps of a carriage block, to assist ladies in hoop skirts into the high-wheeled buggy.

The spectacular stage scene in the center of the hall—"Great Smokies Brought to Boston"—set up by Harlan P. Kelsey of East Boxford, Mass., gives an effect of mountains of Tennessee, as seen from an elevation of 1,000 feet. The ridges purple with rhododendron abloom, and the soft green slopes in the distance, give a convincing background. Twice a day it is planned to put on a demonstration of sky and clouds in motion. The sun sets, and the moon comes out, while white clouds drift across the empyrean in a manner so realistic that Mr. Kelsey says it is simply "uncanny."

The mill in the left foreground, with a wheel that turns in splashing water, is an actual model, to scale, of one in Cades Cove, on the Tennessee side of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park. There are live trout in the nearby stream.

Trip Through Smokies

Supplementing the Great Smokies scene, in the basement of the Hall an interesting exhibit has been arranged under the title, a "Trip Through the Great Smokies." Maps, photographs, mountaineers' tools and and handiwork are shown.

The national fraternity of Pi Beta Phi is showing handwoven fabrics, furniture and other articles produced in the school which it started at Gatlinburg, Tenn., 30 years ago, a school which pioneered in such work in that district and made a self-sustaining community out of one which was poverty-stricken and discouraged.

Miss Winogene Redding of Wollaston, Mass., who is supervisor of weaving at the mountain school, has come to Boston for the Flower Show and will demonstrate her craft each afternoon and evening, on an old-fashioned hand loom.

Desert scenes, with cacti in bloom; gardens of the French Riviera type with flowering mimosa trees; a chapel decorated for a wedding with crimson and white roses; Carnation Hall, gardens for amateurs, showing what can be done at little cost, and moist, woodsy, forest glades with trillium, mountain laurel and loosestrife by a running stream, are all to be found if the visitor will walk, in all, about two miles, before he leaves the building.

By a Staff Photographer

Among Special Attractions at Spring Flower Show in Boston

Top left—Pan-American garden of William T. Walke & Sons, Salem Mass. with Miss Jeanne McPheters, left, and Helen Hovland, right. Top right—Garden kitchen, for living out of doors built by Borst & Fraser. From, left to right are Miss Lillian Perry; Miss Vinnie Baglioni, and Miss Diantha Jackson. Lower left—Girl coming through garden gate by colonial springhouse built by Sherman Eddy and Mrs. A. Botticello. Center—Miss Winifred Corbett with the General MacArthur snapdragon produced by A. A. Pembroke of Beverly, Mass. Lower right—Mrs. Karl B. Ullman, Jr., with "Token" rose five feet high in exhibition of Rose Hall.

Sees 'Regional Organization' As Plausible

While the Rev. Dr. Edward Lodge Curran was speaking at South Boston last night, another leading isolationist and admirer of fascism, Lawrence Dennis, author of "The Coming American Fascism" and "Is Capitalism Doomed?" was engaged in a Ford Hall Forum debate in John Hancock Hall in Boston's Back Bay.

Speaking on the platform with Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, professor of government at Williams College, on the subject, "How Can We Win the Peace?" Mr. Dennis told the audience that a federation of democracies would not work, and that the most plausible solution after the war would be a "regional organization of the world."

When Mr. Dennis spoke before the Foreign Policy Association in Boston in December, 1936, he declared that "the whole world is pointed toward economic planning. So the problem is a matter of only who does it."

When Mr. Dennis went to Rome in the same year—1936—he was hailed and treated as "an important American Fascist," according to the newspaper PM. He is reported to have told some of his Fascist hosts that it was necessary to do away with democracy in the United States and to have a dictatorship.

At the office of the Italian Consul General in New York, Mr. Dennis was regarded as the "chief theorist of fascism and one of the most trusted Fascists in America," PM asserted.

His record as an isolationist and an exponent of fascism was reviewed recently in connection with his application for a commission as Captain in the United States Army.

Dr. Schuman, in his part of last night's debate, made a vigorous attack on Dr. Curran, describing him as a "Fascist demagogue" and a "disgrace to the Roman Catholic Church."

Mr. Dennis argued against Federal Union, declaring that the world cannot be run from Washington or London or Geneva, and that Americans will do well if they run the Americas from Washington.

Protest at Simpson Yard

A meeting to protest the transfer of a welder boss was held at the Simpson drydock in East Boston today, it was reported by Edward Malick, President of the East Boston Local of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers. The meeting was held at the noon hour on company property, and the company required the 200 men participating to move to the outside, he said. The welder was transferred to the Atlantic yard.

Six New Information Centers Opened by 'Public Safety'

Six new neighborhood information centers were opened this morning by the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

These offices are:

25 Blossom Street, West End.

25 Whittier Street, serving Back Bay and Roxbury Crossing.

133 Dorchester Street, South Boston.

79 Harris Street, East Boston.

82 Savin Street, Roxbury.

Corner Elm and High Streets, Charlestown.

Hours will be from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except on Saturday when the centers will close at noon. The offices will be manned by volunteers, many of whom are mothers or wives of boys in the service, and who are making their contribution to defense on the home front.

They will work in three-hour shifts and be ready to answer questions, "spike" false rumors, give out information on what to buy and current prices.

Mrs. Eleanor S. Washburn, Director of Information and Registration at the Boston Committee's office, says that the branch offices have been made necessary by the thousands of calls for all kinds of information relating to civilian defense which pour into the headquarters at 9 Park Street.

Six more centers will be opened the first of April, she said.

Shamrock Shortage Threatens Crisis On St. Patrick's Day

Saint Patrick's Day without shamrocks? Shure, and its a real possibility.

Over at the Franklin Park greenhouse of the City of Boston where they annually raise about 1,000 plants for distribution on March 17 to Irish organizations, city officials and department heads, the year's production has been cut to 700 plants. Next year there may not be any.

Explanation for the dilemma comes from Herman Shaw of the Franklin Park greenhouse who said that seed for the Boston crop of shamrocks comes annually from Ireland. This year it was two months late in arriving, coming in December instead of October, too late for planting for this year.

Mr. Shaw scurried around and found a few seeds here and there but not enough for the usual crop. Next year, he fears, there may not be any seeds from the "Ould Sod."

Souvenir Guns Of World War To See Use Again

Acting on request from the Chief of the United States Naval Bureau of Ordnance, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today began scouring the Bay State for old naval five-inch guns of World War vintage which will be recommissioned and put into service.

Soon after the 1918 Armistice, a "great many" five-inch cannon were distributed to Massachusetts as souvenirs to be displayed in public parks, Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of Naval Ordnance, wrote the Committee's salvage division today.

Files in Washington were destroyed, Admiral Blandy said, and the cannon written off as scrap. Exactly how many such big guns are now peacefully resting, soon to be set booming once again in America's war, Admiral Blandy said the Government did not know.

At his request, the salvage committee in each Bay State town will conduct a search for all guns now regarded as usable, John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the State salvage committee, said.

Box Office Sale Of Opera Tickets

At 9 o'clock this morning, all remaining tickets for performances of the 10-day engagement of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Theater went on sale at the box office of the Theater.

Opening Thursday evening March 19, with "Lohengrin," in which Astrid Varnay, Swedish-American soprano, will make her Boston operatic debut, the forthcoming opera season will extend through Saturday evening, March 28, when Verdi's "Rigoletto" will be presented, with Robert Weede singing the title role.

Curran in Boston Still Suggests U. S. Stand Alone

Continued from Page 1

"Thank God for Father Curran and Father Coughlin." This is the type of organization that worked so closely with Laura Ingalls, who has been sentenced to prison for working as a Hitler agent.

Newsboys hawked two magazines before the High School; some shouted, "Father Coughlin's Social Justice," others "The Socialist Call." By a hard, inerrant logic, namely that of sales, the news agents believe that the people who like the things in "Social Justice" like the things in "The Call."

As the Rev. Mr. Curran entered the hall, the band struck up and kept playing for five minutes, as the people clapped and cheered. This way of launching the speaker made one person present think of the Nazi Partei Tag at Nurenberg, Germany. Some members of the audience whistled their applause, others shouted. This demonstration did not seem to be directed against Berlin and Tokyo, for it reached its climax when Father Curran, stretching out his arms said, "I am here." Then followed other minutes of trumpeting and cheering—cheering against other Americans.

Against British

The main speaker got under way at about 10:15 and went to 10:45 without mentioning the Fascists and Nazis more than two or three times. During that major part of his address he spoke almost exclusively about chasing the British from Boston and "from America forever." That phrase was very often repeated and always aroused thunderous applause. That sentiment appeared to be the key note.

Father Curran speaks slowly and forcibly, driving home each point as with a hammer. He ends many sentences with a sort of sibilant hiss, which is accentuated by the loudspeaker and gives a heightened effect to denunciations, attacks or tragic narratives.

At 10:45 after giving half an hour to dramatic historical events, which served only to inflame hatred for the British and made some persons in the audience feel that they were there on that historic hill with rifles in their hands waiting for the dawn in order to charge, the speaker took up "The Lessons of Evacuation Day." And what was the main lesson? Fight Communism. The time had come in the speech to undermine confidence in America's second chief ally, Soviet Russia. It was after this "build up" that Father Curran impressively stated, "Surely if the 13 colonies resisted Britain, surely the 48 states can stand alone against the world!" he repeated "surely" twice.

Thus, after devoting almost his entire address to stirring his audience up against the British and Soviets, the speaker presented what seemed to be a proposal that America repudiate its allies and take on a hostile world alone.

In addition to these sentiments, Father Curran urged unity, in forceful words. He very emphatically, and more than once, expressed himself against discrimination on racial or religious grounds. He declared categorically and unequivocally that America had been attacked and that it must be defended. He said, "It is our duty to defend American lives, the American soil, and the American flag, whenever attacked, wherever attacked, as often as attacked until no nation shall ever dare attack us again."

Appeals for Defense

The long program preceding Father Curran's appearance consisted of warm appeals for the defense of America by many speakers. A young man declaimed a "call to service" and a young woman gave an oration on the evacuation of Dorchester Heights. Both were very moving and any patriotic parent in any State would be happy to have his children express such sentiments so well.

At a few points the applause became very shrill, almost hysterical. One such outburst of screaming came when Father Curran declared that America must be not only a Union of States but also a Union of Races, meaning, presumably, a nation of nations, a kind of conglomeration of separate units of Celts, Teutons, Slavs (25 kinds), Turanians, Semites and Latins, a super-Austria-Hungary in the New World.

Aside from the Rev. Mr. Curran's oration, this meeting was an expression of high and fervent patriotism, and even the chief speaker made no destructive criticism of America's present war efforts.

It might be ungracious for this reporter to suggest that the milder tone which Father Curran revealed this time, in striking contrast to his other recent appearances in Boston, was due to the pressure of Boston's very vigorously expressed public opinion. That, however, is the belief of many competent observers.

Dr. Albert Sprague Coolidge, Chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union, protesting in behalf of that organization, strongly condemned the forcible ejection of Miss Sweeney from the hall as a flagrant violation of civil rights.

"It is intolerable," he said, "that at an open meeting paid for by the City's funds any peaceable citizen should be denied the rights to attend such a meeting. The Civil Liberties Union will investigate this incident fully, and if the facts are found to be as stated, it will use every effort to bring to justice those responsible."

Dr. Coolidge stated this noon that the matter was being closely investigated.

Dr. Hugh O'Neill Hencken, American Defense, Harvard Group; William Raymond, Union for Democratic Action; Grace Lonnergan, American Irish Defense Association, and Frances Sweeney, American Irish Defense Association, have issued the following statement:

"The protest against the South Boston appearance, under the auspices of the City of Boston, of the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran was justified entirely by his own words. The casual listener must have obtained the idea from him that we are engaged in a war with England instead of a war against the Axis powers. That is what is known as the needle technique. In other words, he devoted the main part of his address to inflaming his audience against England. Not a word was said by him on the main issues of the war in which we are engaged ;however, there was one very significant development. Somebody somewhere had toned down the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran. His address in South Boston was not as violent, not as bad as his three previous addresses in Massachusetts within the past month. In the other addresses he had virtually called for abandonment abroad of all our allies and for the return to the United States of all our ships and men. He did not go so far as this in South Boston. He skirted around it. Any impartial analysis of his address will show, however, that he went as far as he dared.

"The main objective of the protesting groups has been accomplished. In the first place, the thousands who did not know him and did not know for what he stands realize now that the protest was entirely justified. He did not at any time mention any of our allies. In the second place, his value as a propagandist has been, in this State at least, forever impaired. Wherever he may go in New England, he will be met resolutely with the same protest of representatives of all groups of all our citizenshp. This means that the people behind him will realize that they have to find another to serve their purposes. It is comforting at least to know that he is on record as being opposed to any race or religious discrimination. That again we believe was an accomplishment of the protest against him."

A Boston attorney, Henry J. Dixon, Neponset Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, has made the following statement: "When the Christian Front yesterday forcibly ejected Frances Sweeney from the South Boston High School, it was an outrageous violation of the constitutional right of free assembly. I speak as a parent who has a son in our fighting forces, and as a veteran. The people who ejected Miss Sweeney, let me repeat, are not the people upon whom loyal Americans can depend in this war."

Blackouts Listed For Massachusetts

Blackouts scheduled in Massachusetts tonight and tomorrow night (Tuesday), as compiled from lists of the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

Region 1	9-9:20	Plainville	9-9:20
Georgetown	9-9:30	Middlefield	9-9:30
Hadley	8:30-8:50	Winchend'n	9-9:30
Hunt'ton	8:15-8:25		

Tomorrow (Tuesday)

Warren	8:40-9

Enemy Aliens Out of Bounds

CONCORD, N. H., March 16 (AP)—Federal officials announced today that a number of enemy aliens were seized yesterday in highway traps set along roads from skiing resorts, and were held for hearings on charges of leaving their registered districts without permission.

The announcement was made by United States Attorney Alexander Murchie, who declined to say how many were caught, but said all were residents of Massachusetts.

Mr. Murchie said the traps were set by Immigration Border Patrol officers and State Police.

President Lines Agent Leaving for New York

Irving T. Sorge, General Agent of the American President Lines at Boston and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, leaves for New York tonight to become the Acting General Agent of the company at that port.

Mr. Sorge, who came to Boston in 1924 from New York to open the Boston office of the old Dollar Line, predecessor of the American President Lines, is to succeed for the duration of the war A. A. Alexander at New York. Mr. Alexander has been assigned to the Office of Supervision of Cargo Clearances in New York under the War Shipping Administration and the British Ministry of War Transport.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER

TONIGHT

Boston and vicinity: Slightly warmer tonight, with temperature remaining well above freezing tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwest Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Slightly warmer tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:00 p. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Tuesday, 12:30 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:21 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Help-the-blind sale of attractive miscellaneous items made by the Blind Workers of Massachusetts and sponsored by the Altrusa Club of Boston. Pewter, copper, leather, hand-woven runners, luncheon sets, knitted goods, and household knickknacks will be included in the sale of "bargain price" merchandise. The sale, which opened this morning at 10:30 a. m., continues through March 27 at the Blind Handicraft Shop, 73 Newbury Street.

Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. A gigantic "V" formed of 20,000 crimson flowers will be the emblem and central exhibit of this seventy-first annual show. 173 gardens, 1,000,000 plants and shrubs, and numerous other varied exhibits are included. At Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, from 1 to 10 p. m. daily through March 21st. Admission is $1.10.

Tuesday

Evacuation Day Celebration by residents of South Boston; 166th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British. Ceremonies open with exercises by hundreds of South Boston school children on Dorchester Heights at 10 a. m. At 2:30 p. m. there will be a street parade with 10,000 marchers participating. The procession will start from Andrews Square, and proceed along Dorchester Street to East Fourth Street, to G Street, around Thomas Park to East Sixth Street, to M Street, Fourth Street, Farragut Road to Broadway. Reviewing stands will be in front of SS. Peter and Paul Church near Dorchester Avenue and Broadway, the disbanding point.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Recent Accessions," by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff, will be the subject of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Public meeting of the Bostonian Society will feature Ethel Ernest Murrell as guest speaker. 'A Southern Woman Looks at Boston," will be the subject discussed. In the Council Chamber of the Old State House, 2:30 p. m.

"Mission to Moscow," by Dr. Hugh Cabot, will be the topic of a review discussion at a meeting of the Russian War Relief Society. There will be an afternoon tea preceding this meeting at 3:30 o'clock. The public is invited to attend free, at the Russian Relief quarters, 123 Newbury Street.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Labor Pledges No Strikes In Vast Shipping Program

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 16 (AP)—Labor pledged a "no strike" policy here today to rush construction of 200 Liberty ships, one of the nation's largest single shipbuilding contracts.

"There'll be no strikes and no labor stoppages," Holt Ross, Southern organizer of the American Federation of Labor, pledged Andrew J. Higgins, President of Higgins Industries, Inc., which was awarded the ship contract by the Maritime Commission.

"We'll build those ships ahead of schedule in ever increasing numbers rapidly and efficiently," said the labor leader, "and our task will not be completed until Naziism and Fascism are driven from the face of the earth."

Mr. Higgins said a telegram he received in Washington from a labor leader pledging "no strikes" was shown to President Roosevelt. "They told me afterward that tears came to his eyes as he read it and he said that 'such a pledge of loyalty from labor is grand and inspiring.'"

The Nebraska born shipbuilder, whose little plant less than two years ago was producing only small commercial boats, called on traditionally amusement-minded New Orleans "for more work and less Mardi Gras, honkey tonks, and fun," and asked for a change in the characterization as "the city that care forgot" to "the city that care begot."

Mr. Higgins' war effort was production of torpedo boats and landing boats until this huge project—expected to absorb 40,000 men—was awarded. Labor spokesmen estimated that workers and their families would total 250,000 persons and Mr. Higgins disclosed housing projects are under consideration for the influx.

A school of instruction for 5,000 welders and other workmen is to be established immediately.

Union Views

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP)—A survey of a cross section of United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, R. J. Thomas, President of the Union, said yesterday, showed that nearly 60 per cent were dissatisfied with America's war effort and a third of the membership canvassed believed the principal weakness was the slowness in conversion of the automobile industry.

Mr. Thomas reported the results of a survey that had been made among 10,000 union members employed in defense work to the Union's International Executive Board. He said 59.8 per cent were dissatisfied with the war effort and 40.2 per cent found it satisfactory.

'These United States' Theme Of New York's Flower Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16 — The International Flower Show moved into Grand Central Palace here for its twenty-ninth annual six-day stay today, bringing with it a brilliant preview of spring and summer blooms heavy with pleasant aromas.

Nearly four acres of space on four exposition floors are respendent with flowers, plants, and vegetables arranged to carry out the theme, "These United States." The show, sponsored by the Horticultural Society of New York, the New York Florists Club, and many other co-operating organizations, shows horticulture as it is enjoyed from coast to coast, from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande.

Gardens, large and small, seek to capture the atmosphere of the Nation's widely varied climes—mountains, valleys, prairies, lakes, rivers and seacoast—and hundreds of varieties of popular and rare plants are seen, ranging down through all colors of the spectrum. A few of the many blooms on view are roses, tulips, crocuses, oxalias, violets, pansies, lilies, irises, daisies, hyacinths, pussywillows, snowdrops, daffodils, and forsythia.

Sixteen large gardens, including formal, bulb and rock displays cover the major portion of the main floor. Many other smaller gardens are shown on the upper floors.

More than 350 competitive events are to be judged at the exhibition, 298 of them in the main show classes, with prizes offered by the show committee, and the balance made up of garden club events, with clubs awarding their own prizes. Instead of gold, silver, bronze and cut glass trophies, the winners in the main show competitions this year will receive defense bonds.

The Garden Club of America has divided its display into three sections — flower arrangements, demonstrations and competitive classes. The club will arrange specialty showings daily representing different sections of the country, today being West Coast Day.

In line with the appeal by the Department of Agriculture for Americans to convert their gardens, lawns, backyards and window boxes into "Victory Gardens" producing vegetables, the British and American Ambulance Corps is exhibiting a model "Victory Garden." The organization is selling seeds, proceeds from sales going for the purchase of ambulances needed by the United Nations forces overseas and the civilian defense authorities on the home front.

Another feature of the show is a living garden of thousands of rose blooms ranging in color from brilliant red through orange to creamy-white arranged by Jackson and Perkins Company. The plot was designed by Marcel Le Piniec, frequent gold medal winner at the flower shows.

The Garden Club of New Jersey displays gardens designed for houses of different regions and historical periods such as New England Colonial, Pennsylvania Dutch, 18th Century Williamsburg, Louisiana Colonial and Western Ranch.

At the New York Botanical Garden is shown food and other plants of the American Indian. Corn, fruits and nuts used by Indians before the arrival of the white men are on view.

Selective Service Heads Set Stage For Drawing of New Draft Numbers

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—National Selective Service officials accompanied by first World War veterans went to Philadelphia today to bring back to the Capital a historic glass goldfish bowl which will hold the numbers tomorrow night in the nation's first wartime draft lottery in 24 years.

The bowl, used during the first World War and more recently in the peacetime lotteries, will be filled with 7,000 numbers. These will be drawn singly to determine the order of liability for military service of some 9,000,000 men who registered under the Selective Service Act last Feb. 16. The bowl will be returned to Independence Hall at Philadelphia Wednesday.

Enclosed in green capsules, the numbers will first be churned in a mechanical mixer. Then they will be dumped into the bowl, and promptly at 6 p. m., Eastern War Time, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson will draw the first number. The drawing will continue steadily until the last capsule is removed.

The men whose numbers will be drawn tomorrow are between the ages of 20 and 44, inclusive, who had not registered in the two previous listings. Each has been given a number by his local draft board and those holding the first number drawn by Secretary Stimson will be the first called to the colors, unless deferred.

First inductions into military service from the new groups probably will be made sometime in June.

The delegation to Philadelphia was headed by Edwin W. Luther of National Selective Service headquarters. On their return here they planned to take the bowl immediately to the office of Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, where it will be kept until taken to the departmental auditorium for the drawing.

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Bombers Flow From Continuous Assembly Line

Vast output is promised by California plant if Government will supply materials.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 16—America's first continuously-moving four-engine bomber assembly line has begun operation at the immense Consolidated Aircraft Corporation plant here as company officials promised that the already formidable output would be bettered month by month if the Federal Government would insure delivery of materials.

Moving around a triple track 3,000 feet long, the 28-ton bombers are built from parts produced in near-by subassembly plants. As the frame moves slowly through the lengthy, blacked-out building, fusilage, nose, tail, and engines are added until the finished plane emerges ready for its test flight.

Although production figures are strictly secret, Consolidated's present output of its huge four-engine B-24 land bomber, its revolutionary four-engine PB2Y3 flying boat, and its famous PBY flying boat, known in Britain as the Catalina, is so high as to be scarcely conceivable when compared with that of six months ago. The monthly figure would be cause for dismay in Berlin or Tokyo.

While the installation of a continuously-moving assembly line is the outstanding feature of the present rapid expansion of Consolidated production, it is only part of the many recent innovations which have contributed to the heartening rise in the number of bombers now available for shipment to far-distant, anti-Axis fronts. A large amount of the work which formerly was done by laborious hand labor now is being done in but a fraction of the time by multi-operation machines.

Women Prove Worth

Another change is the increasing employment of women in jobs for which they have proved themselves particularly well adapted. Out of the thousands of employees at Consolidated plants here, 2,500 are women. Virtually all of the wiring is done by women and the size and importance of this job can be judged by the fact that an estimated three miles of wire goes into every B-24.

Bespeaking Consolidated's determination to keep ahead of Axis production in quantity and quality, Tom M. Girdler, Chairman of the Board, declared that Jules Verne couldn't keep up with the aircraft plans now evolving in the minds of engineers in this plant.

"Still bigger bombers and flying boats are projected and we're going to turn them out faster," Mr. Girdler declared. "If production is kept down, it will be because of a shortage of materials and gadgets over which we have no control here. We are getting more apprehensive every day over getting stuff in here for production. This is not true over the stuff we make ourselves."

Mr. Girdler described the B-24 or Liberator as the "largest, fastest, and heaviest bombload plane in mass production for the United States Army."

"The Liberator holds the present record for Atlantic crossing (8 hours and 20 minutes), and the British Ministry of Aircraft Production has announced that these big Liberators have made well over a hundred trans-Atlantic crossings since the war began," he said. "They have a speed of much better than 300 miles an hour, a range of 3,000 miles, and bomb load of over four tons. Their wingspan is 110 feet. They exceed the well-known Flying Fortresses in wing-span, in gross weight, in speed, and in bomb-carrying capacity, and their range is equal.

Big Flying Boats

"Biggest of the Consolidated flying boats, and biggest of all United States Navy bombers in mass production is the Coronado, or PB2Y, the four-motored gaint that also is being put on a mechanized assembly line at Consolidated factories. This big ship has a range of over 5,000 miles, weighs approximately 30 tons, and has a top speed in excess of 220 miles an hour.

"The early reputation of Consolidated was made with its great flying boats. First of the modern designs was the famed twin-motored PBY, or Catalina as the British call them. The "Cats" have more than made a name for themselves as patrol planes for the British coastal command and air arm.

"It was the crew of a plucky Catalina that spotted the Bismarck, after she had all but escaped the greatest concentration of British sea power in the present war. The Catalina found the Bismarck, and although it was hit by several shells from the big Nazi battleship, it hung on doggedly until British naval units and supporting airplanes closed in for the kill.

"Catalinas have stayed aloft for as long as 36 hours on single continuing operations. They have a wing span of over 100 feet, a weight of around 15 tons, and a range of over 4,000 miles."

In explaining the achievement of placing big bombers upon what might be called a limited mass-production basis, Consolidated officials explained that whereas the average automobile has approximately 1,200 component parts, the B-24 has 101,650. This figure is exclusive of nuts, bolts and rivets of which there are more than half a million.

Psychological Spur

Prior to this week end, the B-24 assembly line, instead of moving slowly but continuously forward, would move by hitches at certain designated periods—each hitch carrying the plane from one assembly station to the next. The new system was introduced primarily as a psychological spur to faster production on the part of the employees, although it is not expected to be much faster than the former method.

Although the aircraft industry strenuously denies copying the work systems at Detroit's automobile plants, it is obvious at Consolidated that many of the better features of the latter for speeding up production have been adapted to the bomber plants.

According to Harry Woodhead, Consolidated President, the old craftsmen system of having a certain number of men build the plane from the ground up would have made it impossible ever to produce the aircraft needed to win this war.

He explained that, whereas it used to take from three to four years to train expert craftsmen, men and women can be trained in four or five weeks to do the one or two simple little tasks which each person is assigned to do when planes are mass-produced on the assembly line.

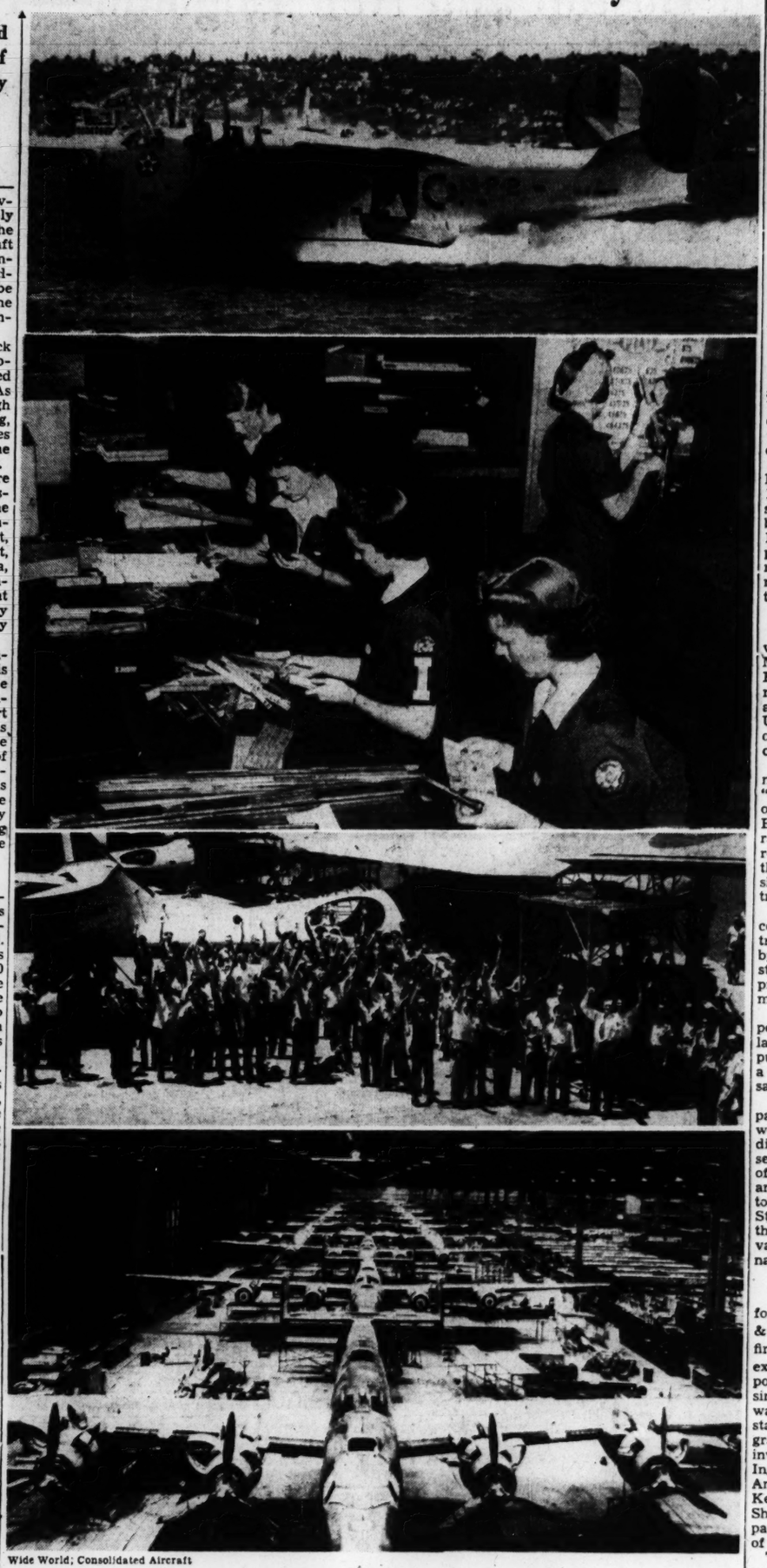
In addition to turning out a finished bomber by means of assembly-line technique, the same system also is applied to all other major component parts. Thus wings, noses, tails, and bodies are turned out in their own long lines which are continuously being fed small parts produced in other sections of Consolidated's vast and multiplant establishment.

22½-Hour Work Day

Coincidental with establishment of the continuously-moving assembly line, Consolidated plants went upon a 22½-hour work day, there being two 8-hour shifts and one 6½-hour shift. Before this there were two 9-hour shifts with overtime. The unoccupied 1½ hour is used for the repairing and maintenance of now-irreplaceable machine tools.

While the top production of completed B-24s probably will continue to come from the parent plant in San Diego, other major plants soon will start turning out these formidable battleships of air. Parts built in San Diago already are being shipped to the new Government-built inland assembly plant, while the gigantic new Ford Motor Company plant will produce both finished bombers and subassemblies.

An interesting feature of the employee force at Consolidated is the extraordinary number of persons who came to Southern California from Texas and Oklahoma. Eighty per cent of Consolidated's employees are non-Californians by origin, while the majority of these are from the former Dust Bowl states. California and the nation are reaping the benefit of that migration.



Wide World; Consolidated Aircraft

Scenes at Consolidated Aircraft Plant in California

Upper: Mass production of heavy, long-range bombers similar to one in picture is announced by Consolidated officials at San Diego, Calif. Upper center: Women are playing a conspicuous part in the mass production of bombers. Those in picture are engaged in inspection work in the sheet-metal department. Lower center: Factory workers who help produce the famous Catalina patrol bombers together with various other heavy bombers for future offensives over land and sea. Lower: B-24 four-motored bombers shown in line for final assembly. These planes have a range of 3,000 miles and a bomb load of four tons. They are called Liberators by the British.

Immediate Induction Is Set for Selectees

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 16

A new system for inducting selective service registrants into the Army became effective today.

Heretofore men subject to call have received notice from their local boards to report for the Army physical examination, and it was usually about 10 days after they passed this examination that they received their induction orders.

Under the new plan, registrants will receive orders for immediate induction, and the physical examinaion will come after they are in the Army.

The change was adopted at the request of the War Department, which has agreed to grant immediate 10-day furloughs to men who need time to wind up their civilian affairs.

Women at Work

LOS ANGELES, March 16 (AP)—The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reported today that nearly 15,000 women are employed n the nation's aircraft factories and commented: "It is expected that this number will be increased considerably each succeeding week."

Without naming plants, the Chamber said many factories are hiring women for assembly-line production and cited "their deft fingers and unlimited patience."

One factory reported 1,700 women using drill presses, punch presses, riveters, and similar machines.

State laws in some cases have slowed employment of women because of prohbitions on working odd hours or requirements of overtime for night work.

Many of those employed are widows of soldiers and sailors killed at Pearl Harbor.

New-Type Sweet Pea

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP) — Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, today received the first bouquet of a newly-developed sweet pea named for Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, wife of the General, at the opening of the 29th annual International Flower Show.

The new-type sweet pea, unusually large, strong and long-stemmed, was developed by David Burpee, Philadelphia hybridist. He said the sale of seeds for the flower would be turned over to the Army Relief Society.

Pearl Harbor Victim Awarded Hero Medal

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio (AP)—President Roosevelt and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, have informed Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ward that their son, James Richard, had been awarded posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor for "conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage, and complete disregard of his own life."

Mr. Ward was killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7.

President Enforces No-Strike No Lockout Ban in War Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—President Roosevelt disclosed for the first time today that he will use the full powers of the Federal Government to compel universal labor-employer observance of the no-strike, no-lockout agreement in all war industries.

Compliance which has in the main been voluntary will, from now on, it was made clear, be compulsory, and the new National War Labor Board will have the President's almost unlimited wartime authority to execute its decisions.

The Government's determination to make arbitration of all disputes mandatory is brought into the open by Mr. Roosevelt's letter to the won't-arbitrate management of the strike-bound Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad in which he "requests" the company to accept the verdict of the war-Labor Board—or else.

In his letter to George P. McNear, Jr., president of the line, Mr. Roosevelt does not formally stipulate the "or else," but it can be reliably stated that the White House, as in several pre-war precedents, is simply clarifying the record prior to taking over the railroad—if Mr. McNear continues to refuse adjudication.

Road Demands Protection

The strike itself broke into violence this week end and Mr. McNear called upon the War Labor Board to "either immediately arrange for the enforcement of law and order or else arrange for the United States Government to take over this railroad for the balance of the war."

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided that the Road was "unable to transport the traffic offered to it at Peoria, Ill.," by the Burlington, Rock Island & Peoria railroads, and that therefore, railroads previously dependent upon the T. P. & W. should disregard shippers' orders and reroute the traffic over other available lines.

This decision runs counter to the contention of Mr. McNear that all traffic was being handled promptly by non-union men hired since the strike began and is believed to provide the prerequisite to governmental seizure of the road.

"This rejection of established peaceful and lawful procedure for lawful settlement of this labor dispute tends to breed violence and a disrespect of lawful processes," says a NWLB statement.

"The Government has been patient but there is a point beyond which patience becomes an act of disloyalty to a people who have seen stronghold after stronghold of freedom go down because men and materials to save them arrived too late. The people of the United States have a right to demand that their Government prevent a private quarrel from checking the national will."

Will Be First War Seizure

If the Federal Government is forced to act in the Toledo, Peoria & Western dispute, this will be the first time that the President has exercised his commandeering powers in industrial controversy since the United States entered the war, and the fourth time since the start of the National Defense Program. The other three companies involved in plant seizures were the Inglewood, Calif., plant of North American Aviation, Inc.; the Kearny, N. J., yard of Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and the Bendix, N. J., plant of Air Associates, Inc.

The seizure of the North American plant was precipitated because members of the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers staged an unauthorized strike while their wage dispute was pending before the National Defense Mediation Board. In the other two instances, the management refused to comply with NDMB decisions.

Mr. McNear said at Peoria that he received the President's letter this morning, but added:

"In view of the fact that the White House did not disclose that the letter was sent until it had reached me, I feel that the President is entitled to the same courtesy and I will not make public my answer here until it has been received by the President."

Garment Tie-Up

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Serious delay of production in the women's garment industry and enforced idleness for its 115,000 workers loomed today after a breakdown of negotiations between 1,500 striking truck drivers and coat, suit and dress manufacturers.

Representatives of both sides looked to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia for intervention in the dispute they said threatened to tie up the city's largest industry at the height of the Easter season if stoppage of deliveries continued.

No agreement was reached last night as manufacturers, trucking officials and representatives of the Cloak and Dress Drivers, an affiliate of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union of the American Federation of Labor, conferred for five hours over a union-demanded $5 weekly pay rise.

Present scales range from $42 to $44.50 for drivers; $29.50 to $31.90 for first helpers, and $26.50 for second helpers.

Workers' Transportation Big California Problem

SAN FRANCICO, March 16 (AP)—California may have to convert freight cars into passenger carriers or build barracks adjoining defense plants to solve the transportation problem for its more than 500,000 war workers, the State Railroad Commission said. The Commission indicated, however, that these measures would be taken only if other, less drastic plans failed.

In Southern California a majority of the large aircraft factories are distant from streetcar and interurban lines.

GRACIE ALLEN'S Soap Dope

● Well, my suds, and so forth, want a soap that's 8 ways better than old-style floaties? Want a floatie that suds twice as fast? Try SWAN!

Tune in every week: GRACIE ALLEN GEORGE BURNS • PAUL WHITEMAN

NEW WHITE FLOATING SOAP
LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Women who count

On both sides of the Atlantic women certainly count nowadays, and when it's a question of doing right by a piece of knitwear more and more of them count on Copley's. The tailorlike correctness of a Copley handknit suits American taste like an English glove. You can count on the accuracy of the instructions, the perfection of the texture, and the consistent beauty of the colours. Maybe your store has a Copley counter, but if there is any difficult you can count on intelligent help from one of the addresses below.

1. COPLEY-SMITH & SONS, Ltd. 47, Lower Mosley Street Manchester 2. and 132/3, Cheapside, London, E. C. 2., England

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Copley's FINE ENGLISH KNITTING YARNS

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Alice Marble to Be Speaker At Dinner of Boston Y. W. C. A.

Alice Marble, famous tennis star and now Assistant Director of Physical Fitness with the Office of Civilian Defense, will be the guest of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association at its annual Health Activities Dinner, March 25, at 6:30 p. m., in the Lee Auditorium, Clarendon Street. The following evening she will play against Malcolm Hill in tennis matches at Longwood Courts in aid of British Relief.

Miss Marble will be the only speaker at the dinner, but Mrs. Hazel V. Wightman, donor of the Wightman Cup, is Honorary Chairman of the occasion and will be an honored guest. Mrs. Stephen W. Gifford of Milton, well known in golfing circles, will act as toastmistress. At the head table also will be Mrs. E. Granville Crabtree of Brookline, who is Chairman of the Health Education Department of the "Y," which is sponsoring the dinner.

This dinner launches the spring and summer program of health activities at the Y. W. C. A., which includes badminton, outdoor and indoor tennis, swimming, golf, and other sports. The outdoor tennis classes will be held this year at the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club in Brookline, it is announced.

Tickets for the dinner are obtainable from Miss Vera Wilson of the Health Education Department.

Miss Marble's tennis match with Malcolm Hill Thursday, March 26, will be for the benefit of the Brookline Workshop of the British War Relief Society.

Several large dinner parties are planned preceding the matches, among which will be a special "Tennis Buffet Supper" at The Country Club in Brookline.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Wadsworth Busk will have a buffet dinner in honor of Miss Marble and of Mrs. Melvin M. Johnson, Jr., who is serving as chairman of the tennis matches. Among their guests will be Mr. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. G. Colket Caner, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mixter, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin B Dunphy, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Moss, the Rev. and Mrs. Cornelius P. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Abbot, Dr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Smithwick, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Frederick P. Crane.

Miss Marble will be a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Busk while she is in Boston.

By a Staff Photographer

Four Young Individualists

They pose for their picture at the Lucy Wheelock Child Center, Jamaica Plain. They are of pre-kindergarten age, and attend school every week day morning. The Boston Alumnae of the Wheelock Training School are holding a dessert bridge Friday, for the benefit of the Child Center.

Victory Courses Are Planned By Center of Adult Education

Gearing its services to meet the needs of the national emergency, the Spring courses of the Boston Center for Adult Education, at 5 Commonwealth Avenue, offer a new schedule of wide variety. Registration for the Spring courses, which begin March 30, opens today.

Because of the need of adult education in the Victory program, during the past few weeks the Center has had a committee busy taking a poll among businessmen, industrial establishments and various institutions to discover precisely what type of rationing is particularly needed. With the results of this poll before them, the committee then arranged the new courses.

They are divided into three main groups: Victory Courses for Industrial and Military Training, Victory Courses for Your Home, and Victory Courses for Your Enjoyment.

Under the group of Victory Courses for Industrial and Military Training are included classes in: Ship Drafting, Mechanical Drawing, Blueprint Reading, Map and Airplane Photo Reading, Telescope Making, Astronomy, Marine Engineering, Coding and Decoding, Seamanship, Navigation, Statistics, Algebra, Trigonometry, Accounting, Industrial Psychology and Personnel Management.

The group of Victory Courses for Your Home include: Making Your Home Attractive in Wartime, a Tinker's Course, War Gardens, Upholstering and Slip-Cover Making, Smart Dresses in Wartime, Cooking, and Care of Little Children.

Under the Victory Courses for Your Enjoyment are included: Pencil sketching, Portrait Drawing and Painting, Life Drawing and Painting, Still Life, Modeling, Variety Crafts, Little Theater, Short Story Writing, Creative Writing, Good English Usage, Words in Action, Streamlining Your Speech, Speaking in Public, Speaking Before Groups, Voice and Diction, Singing the Old Songs, Orchestra, Piano Playing, Music for These Times, Listening to Symphonic Music, Exercising to Music, Square Dancing, Ballroom Dancing, Art—the Mirror of Life, Taking Pictures for Fun, Current Affairs, Fighting the War to Win, the Battle for Resources, Leadership in Wartime, Thinking Effectively, Conversational French, Conversational German, Conversational Russian and Conversational Spanish.

More Women With Degrees Study Nursing

Miss Sallie Johnson, Superintendent of Nurses at the Massachusetts General Hospital and Principal of its School of Nursing, spoke Saturday afternoon before an audience of the American Association of University Women and told how nursing was progressing from being a vocation merely, to being considered a profession.

For one thing, she said, more and more applicants at schools of nursing have had from one to four years of college education, while every year the curriculum in the schools of nursing becomes more inclusive and extensive, with theory and practice more effectively correlated.

Most of the better schools today, Miss Johnson said, have both a well prepared faculty and a well-equipped library of reference, and the methods of instruction are similar to those used in other fields of higher education. Moreover, there are now 78 schools of nursing which are integral parts of or affiliated with universities or colleges, she added.

Miss Johnson spoke as the guest of the A. A. U. W. Boston Branch, at a meeting and tea held in the Nurses' Home of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Russian Relief Group Backing Film in Gala 'First' Tuesday

At the Trans Lux Theater, Boston, tomorrow evening the Russian War Relief Committee will sponsor a gala premiere of the documentary motion picture, "Our Russian Front." Accompanying the picture will be an all-Russian program which will include a presentation of the Russian musical comedy, "Volga Volga," as well as various stage features.

Mrs. Alexander Samoiloff, special events chairman, is in charge of arrangements for the evening, and Chairman, will be assisted by her committee as ushers.

the committee hard at work on the details includes Mrs. J. Wells Farley, wife of the Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, Mrs. David A. Westcott, Mrs. Edward Thaw, Mrs. Daniel A. De Menocal, Mrs. Stephen H. Fritchman, Mrs. Stafford M. Wheeler, and Mrs. Pitirim Sorokin.

The younger group which will sell flowers comprises Miss Anne Phillips, Miss Rosamond Higgins, Miss Roberta Lee Halloran, Miss Dorothy Comstock, Miss Ann Casey, Miss Jane Badger, Miss Tamara Polevoy, and Mrs. William Long, Jr.

Mrs. Samoiloff, who has until recently been aiding in the preliminary organization of the Russian War Relief Committee in Washington, D. C., will also have the assistance of the Rev. Donald G. Lothrop of Community Church, Boston; Benjamin Gordon, Secretary of the International Workers Order and in charge of nationality groups' co-operation in the event; Mrs. Howard O. McMahon, in charge of publicity; J. Randolph Campbell, in charge of printing; and Miss Elinor Goodrich, in charge of posters.

The patroness list bears the names of Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. C. Sidney Burwell, Mrs. Henry Cabot, Mrs. Hugh Cabot, Mrs. Walter Cannon, Mrs. Leonard Carmichael, Mrs. Karl T. Compton, Miss Ada L. Comstock, Mrs. James B. Conant, Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue, Mrs. Farley, Mrs. Roy D. Halloran, Mrs. Reid Hunt, Mrs. Jacob J. Kaplin, Mrs. Louis Kirstein, Mrs. John Rock, Mrs. Conrad Wesselhoeft, Mrs. Westcott, and Mrs. Paul White.

Colonel Cooper To Talk on 'Behind Scenes in England'

"Behind the Scenes in England" is to be the subject of a talk by Col. Edwin H. Cooper at the meeting tomorrow of the Professional Women's Club of Boston at 12:30 in the Imperial Ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Colonel Cooper, a world-famous photographer, has just returned to this country, aboard a bombing plane, from England where he photographed wartime scenes in that country. During the World War I, Colonel Cooper received the Distinguished Service Cross with two citations for heroic action and meritorious service as an army photographer.

Other guests of honor at the luncheon and reception include Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall; Frederic W. Cook, Treasurer of the Commonwealth and Mrs. Cook; D. B. Stanbro; Helen Abbott Beals, author; Miss Ambhorn Jayapani, of Bangkok, Thailand, who is in the United States studying on a five-year fellowship from her government; Edith Abercombie Snow, world traveler and lecturer; Mrs. Frances Blanchard, Women's Club Editor of the Boston Herald; and Wesley Whitehouse, magician, who terms himself "The Ace of Magii."

A musical program will be presented by Jeannette Cameron, concert pianist, and Fred Rogosin, baritone, the latter accompanied by Miss Helen Mahler who is Chairman of the luncheon and who will introduce the artists.

Mrs. Sidney Sholley, Reception

'Mission to Moscow' Subject of Review

A review of the book "Mission to Moscow" written by former U. S. Ambassador to Moscow, Joseph E. Davies, will be presented by Dr. Hugh Cabot at this week's Russian War Relief tea, Tuesday, from 3:30 to 5 o'clock, at 123 Newbury Street, Boston.

Dr. Cabot says of the book: "It is a notable attempt to get at the real truth of conditions in Russia. It offers analysis and observation rather than the mere catch phrases which customarily pass for ideas."

Preceding Dr. Cabot's talk, tea will be served, with Mrs. Jasper Whiting and Mrs. C. Chauncey Gray pouring. As is the case with all teas in this series, the public is invited, and admission is free. A silver collection will be taken, however, to aid the work of the Russian War Relief Committee.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, March 17

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m), Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Dessert-Bridge And Sale Planned By Wheelock Club

The Boston Wheelock Club announces that it will hold a dessert-bridge and white elephant sale on Friday from 2 to 5 p. m. at Colchester and Kent Houses, Kent Street, Brookline, for the benefit of the Lucy Wheelock Child Center, to whose endowment fund the proceeds of both enterprises will go.

In charge of arrangements for the bridge is Miss Dorothy M. Kenyon, Chairman of the Endowment Fund. The public is invited to attend and tickets will be available at the door as well as through Mrs. M. Philbrick Bridgess, President of the Boston alumnae, at 12 Salisbury Drive, Westwood.

Other officers of the Boston Wheelock Club are Mrs. Alfred Thomas, Vice-President; Miss Henrietta Brebbia, Secretary, and Mrs. William Boyer, Treasurer.

The club is a branch of the Lucy Wheelock Alumnae Association and was formed as a separate unit only last year. The Alumnae Association as a whole supports the Lucy Wheelock Child Center at 114 Lambert Avenue, Roxbury, near Eliot Square, which is a modern demonstration center for the training of children of prekindergarten age. Undergraduates of the Wheelock Training School obtain some of their practical experience in the Center under the direction of Miss Barbara Hopkins. Some 25 children attend the Center which holds morning sessions and serves a midmorning luncheon. Mothers of the pupils have formed a Mothers' Club which meets every two weeks.

Excerpts From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. William Gunter, superintendent of Boston Methodist Churches at Bethany Methodist Church, Roslindale, which was consecrated yesterday:

If you desire to live grandly, nobly and without fear, if you would find peace amid the distractions of this present world conflict, be sure to enrich your mind with the inspired thoughts of great men and women, listen to the world's best music, enjoy the beauty of the universe, dedicate your talents to building a better world, then follow Christ wherever he leads knowing that with him you are unconquerable.

The Rev. Norman Nash, headmaster of St. Paul's School, at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

Our lives should be so attuned that the message will come clear to our ears and then become clear in our tongues—that message which we should interpret as the good will of God to all men. If we have no message for others it is because we have not heard the call clearly.

In days like these we must choose and follow the true Master.

A man's place in this world becomes great only through finding the right Master.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Gysan, at First Parish Church (Unitarian), Beverly, in his first sermon there:

The one blackout which we must never permit is the blackout of moral and spiritual values.

The Rev. Dr. Ashley Day Leavitt, at Harvard Church (Congregational), Brookline:

In our Christian teaching, it is set forth that to love God and one's neighbor is the basis of all law and life. For God and human brotherhood—that is the larger faith from which the spirit of American freedom springs. This is the spiritual issue in the present conflict.

Former Liquor Board Head In Maine Made Governor's Aid

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 16—The announcement that Stephen F. Leo had resigned as head of the State Liquor Commission did not come as a great surprise to those who keep up with the trend of things in Maine. The surprise is, however, in the new duties which, it appears, will be delegated to Mr. Leo, whose abilities as an administrator are highly regarded by Gov. Sumner Sewall.

It appears that Mr. Leo will be known as the administrative assistant of the Governor and as such it would seem he will virtually exercise functions of a Lieutenant Governor in all but the name. He is expected to devote much of his time to civilian defense and his new position will, of course, relieve Governor Sewall of some of the additional wartime duties that have fallen to his office. Also, it might be pointed out, it will perhaps permit the Governor more time to indulge in the approaching political campaign, although there is no indication he will have primary opposition and no indication, yet, that the Democrats have a strong candidate to offer.

The posting of the name of Capt. Wilbur H. Towle, who formerly served as chief of the State police, to succeed Mr. Leo on the Liquor Commission is generally well accepted. Chief Towle was a popular officer and there was considerable displeasure expressed at his removal by former Governor Barrows. Recently, Mr. Towle has headed the tire rationing board for this State.

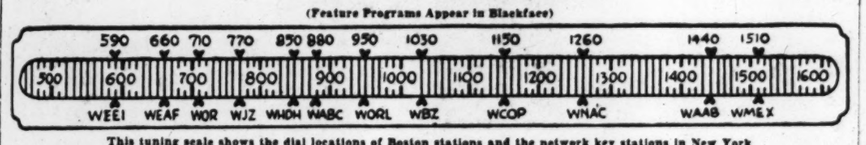
Mr. Leo and his Liquor Commission instituted several reforms, both administrative and in connection with enforcement of liquor rules and regulations. It is generally believed the Commission will continue its strict adherence to its rules and regulations, and one of Mr. Leo's last acts as Chairman had to do with urging closer cooperation among local law enforcement groups in the enforcement of liquor laws.

Mills' Losses Now Profits

When losses become profits it is good news. Accordingly, it was good news, last week, when Lewiston, the State's chief textile center, learned three of its largest mills, the Bates, Hill, and Androscoggin, reported to their stockholders total operating profits for 1941 of $1,258,418. Each mill reported an operating loss in 1940. Each mill also reported 1941 saw substantial increases in volume of business and production.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:15	News Service	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Lester Huff, organ; Trio	Sports and Music
3:45	"Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"King Bard Presents"	Sports and Music
4:00	Interview	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and Music
4:15	Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama..	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30	Preview	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Harper House; drama
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Melody Mirror
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Studio Program	Melody Mirror
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	"Dramatic Serial"	Melody Mirror
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mirror
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier; Defense
6:30	Frank Harper, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ask the Children"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Josephine Cambria, songs
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Ask the Children"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; News	"PM" Reporter; News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Nelson Eddy, songs
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Nelson Eddy, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"	State House Topics
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	Selective Service; talk	Round Table: Evacuation
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	Morton Gould's Orch.	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	Ed Murrow	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	Drama
9:00	Radio Theater: M.	Leighton Noble's Orch.	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Dietrich; George	Leighton Noble's Orch.	program	News Service	
9:30	Raft; Ed. G. Robinson:	Frontline Headlines	Talk; Dramatization	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Classical Album
9:45	"Manpower"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Dramatization	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00	Freddie Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Freddie Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists; chorus	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
10:30	Civil'n Defense pgm	Treasury Star Parade	Dramatic sketch	"Music That Endures"	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	A to Z, in Novelty; talk	Dramatic sketch	A. Bagglore, tenor; orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:00	News Analyst	News; Music	News Service	Siegfried Wagener, News	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Weather; Master	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music, or,	Music You Want	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Woody Herman's Or.	Music You Want	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	thur Mann; recorded	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Va-	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	riety Show; News	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"The Okies"
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	News; Recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air	The Breakfast Club	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	School of the Air;	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	Dramatic sketch	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	Valiant Lady	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News; record.	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Musical program	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Studio speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Studio speakers
11:15	"Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss, interview	Organ; Guest
11:30	Bright Horizons; sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch.	Melody Strings	"Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; Talk; K. Ivers	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Big Sister; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"; music	Defense; Agriculture pgm	The Town Crier
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington news	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	I'll Find My Way	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"Musical Roundup"	"Government Girl"; sk.	Musical Mailbox
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Contrasts in Melody	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	David Allen, tenor
1:45	"Road of Life"	News	hold talk	Salute to South America	The Playgoer
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	"The Victory Program"
2:15	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Grimm's Daughter"	Colonial Network Orch.	"The Victory Program"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Guiding Light"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	Hymn Recital	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill"; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	"WCAE Airliners"; vo-	Sports and music
3:45	Musical Camera	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	calists; News	Sports and music
4:00	Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15	"Living History"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	Fed. Women's Clubs	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Four of Us"; music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	Selective Service; News	News Service	Selective Service drawing	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	of The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Ellsworth Concert Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; Sports	"PM Reporter, news
7:30	Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Marek Webber in Old
7:45	"Second Husband"	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Vienna
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name"; quiz	Harry Owne's Orchestra
8:15	Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30	Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Lanny Ross, songs
8:45	drama; News	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"
9:00	"Archie"; comedy;	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15	solos; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert,	Fibber McGee and	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to the Nation	Saul Caston, conductor	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00	Studio program	NBC Symphony Concert,	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Bruins-Americans hockey
10:15	Studio program	Saul Caston, conductor	soloists; orch.; guests	Ruby Newman's Orch.	game
10:30	Public Affairs	Military Analysis of News	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Selective Service Drawing	Bruins-Americans game
10:45	News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"; Def.	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Five Star News
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Ted Flo Rito's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Camp Fire Girls' Progr'm	Ed Camden's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade; orch.	Ed Camden's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.79mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Advanced).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS 11.87 (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—Program for Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—7:00 p. m. — War Commentary: Oliver Stewart. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 3.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m. — News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"Front Line Family." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 49.1 m.; 102.9 m.

Guatemala—10:30 p. m. — Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 49.1 m., 102.9 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m. — Informative Notes: Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4B, 6.68 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 13.33mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m. — WRUL (6.04 mc, 9.70mc and 11.79mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

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Boston Conference to Open Drive for National Worker-Management Plan

Production Drive Built On Morale

The War Production Drive which Donald M. Nelson and the War Production Board have worked out will be introduced to industry at large in Boston tomorrow.

The plan seeks to bring management and workers together to step up production and morale.

The conference here will be the first of 32 to be held over the country.

The essence of the plan consists of the setting up of a joint committee representing management and employees in each war industry plant.

Each commitee will then be given the following duties:

1. Appoint necessary subcommittees.
2. Arrange for the erection of a production scoreboard.
3. Arrange for a study of plant efficiency.
4. Put up suggestion boxes and arrange for handling suggestions.
5. Set up bulletin boards and arrange for posting special communiqués and other material.

Method of Distribution

6. Establish a method of new distribution.
7. Establish a subcommittee on posters which will survey the plants for suitable locations.
8. Start a slogan contest.
9. Devise a method of informing all subcontractors and suppliers about the War Production Drive, write the Production Drive headquarters, Washington, D. C., and send a list of all your subcontractors indicating which ones have undertaken a production drive; give the name of the production drive committee in the subcontracting plant.
10. Prepare and submit, not later than April 1, a report of progress addressed to the Production Drive, Washington, D. C.

Official Plan Book

The whole plan of a national production has been worked out by the War Production Board in an Official Plan Book. This Mr. Nelson declares, "presents a straightforward production plan which is geared to practical engineering potentialities."

Tomorrow it will be given, for the first time, to an assembly of New England manufacturers adjacent to Boston.

Last week it was introduced to 25 of the largest corporations of the country by visits of two spokesmen of the Board calling on each corporation. One of the pair represented management, the other labor. There were some 30 in all who made these calls and obtained initial experience.

In Boston the drive begins to broaden out to the rank and file of the smaller war industry plants. Invitations were sent by the Board at Washington to prime contractors engaged in making planes, tanks, guns, ships, and machine tools.

In the meeting, which will be held in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House, the plan will be laid out and discussion invited on how it can best be made effective in each plant. The War Production Board recognizes that conditions in plants differ.

Many Questions Faced

Particularly is this true as to labor relations. Where there are unions, their officials will be logical spokesmen on the joint committees, which will be composed of an equal number of representatives of labor and management.

Where there is no labor union, other means of obtaining employee representation will be worked out.

The plan has been proposed for production purposes, and it is not to be used as a device to extend labor organization.

The presiding officer tomorrow is expected to be Frank V. Bistrup, an Industrial Relations Adviser of the labor section of the WPB, representing management as a member of the staff of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Together with Mr. Bistrup will be two labor men, one from the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the other from the American Federation of Labor — Gail Smith of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in the General Electric Company plants at Lynn, Mass., and Alexander Smalley of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Newark, N. J.

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Associated Press

Untangling a Mechanical Age

"Blackie," one of 16 horses drafted into wartime service by a Hartford, Conn., laundry concern, strides along the City's main street pulling a company truck behind. The engine and other cumbersome automotive equipment have been removed to lighten the load. A surprised motorist (left) experiencing engine trouble, wonders if here isn't the solution to his difficulty as well as saving of tires and gasoline.

Jams Mark Last Rush On Income Taxes

Thousands of New England taxpayers today filled the offices of the Internal Revenue Department throughout the State in a last-minute rush to pay their obligations to the Federal Government.

In Boston mail hampers piled high as more than 100,000 returns were filed through the Post Office. This is the largest number of returns ever to come in by mail, according to Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue.

As crowds filled the corridors of the 7th and 8th floors in the Federal Building in Boston, the Collector issued a deadline warning to belated taxpayers. He warned them that returns must be filed personally by 5:30 tonight, or bear a postmark not later than midnight. Returns filed late will be treated as delinquents, he said, with a 5 per cent penalty and loss of the privilege of paying in quarterly installments.

Meanwhile, the Collector prepared to conduct a "Lost and Found" department on the side. Several sums of money have been found on the floors and in the corridors of the Internal Revenue department. Other mementoes left by preoccupied taxpayers include gloves, notably women's, particularly those for the right hand, and check books.

In most cases, Mr. Hassett said, the owners of the lost articles are found. Lost items without identification, however, will be held pending a claim by the rightful owners, and if unclaimed within a reasonable period will be sent to Washington or returned to the finder.

As the last day for 1941 income tax payments closed, Mr. Hassett estimated that Massachusetts taxpayers would number well over a million for the first time in history. Federal estimates placed at $50,000,000, an increase of about $14,000,000, the amount paid by Bay Staters into the Federal coffers.

'Not Guilty' Pleas By Defendants In Heirs Racket Cases

Seven of eight defendants charged with participating in a $500,000 State-wide missing-heirs racket pleaded not guilty today when arraigned before Judge James C. Donnelly, of Suffolk Superior Court in Boston.

The six Brookline men and one woman from Boston, charged with larceny, conspiracy, or stealing, were named in 18 indictments returned by a Suffolk County Grand Jury last week. Several defendants named in seven secret indictments are scheduled to appear before the Court next week.

The defendents who appeared today are: Nathan Shapiro, attorney, $5,000 bail; Samuel C. Lipson, attorney, $2,000 bail; Philip J. Aronson, attorney, personal bail, now released in $8,000 bail on similar indictments in other counties; B. Eliot Finn, genealogist, personal bail and free on $8,000 on indictments in other counties; William L. Sullivan, attorney, personal bail, free on $3,000 bail on indictments in Plymouth and Bristol Counties; William Zalewski, $1,000 bail; Miss Sarah Oberndorfer, of 504 Beacon Street, Boston, $1,000.

Chester O'Brien, an attorney, failed to appear this morning, despite notice from Frank G. Volpe, Assistant State Attorney General, who is conducting the case. The defendant is expected to appear before Judge Donnelly on Wednesday.

Another Urgent Appeal For Volunteer Workers

A further appeal is being made by the Boston Committee on Public Safety for volunteer workers with good educational background who are accustomed to meeting the public. Men and women who can qualify and who are able to give two or three days regularly each week are needed for a special community service.

Move of Women to Men's Jobs Not Yet Marked in Bay State

Women are not as yet breaking into men's jobs to any substantial degree in Massachusetts. But they probably will later.

This opinion on the much discussed question of women moving into new types of work in war industry here, as in Britain, was expressed today by the Massachusetts branch of the United States Employment Service.

The monthly Labor Market Report of the 35 public employment offices in the State finds:

1. Demand for women as factory operatives, on jobs usually held by women, is increasing.
2. On the men's jobs, a great many employers feel that while they will eventually hire women, they still have an adequate supply of men.

"Employers throughout the State are discussing the possible use of women in jobs normally held by men, but few hirings have actually taken place to date," Powell M. Cabot, Director of the Employment Service for Massachusetts, said.

Use in Future

"It is felt however that Selective Service withdrawals will probably cause a widespread use of women in the near future, although employers are still reluctant to make commitments as to actual hirings.

"The majority will not actually hire women until the labor supply becomes much 'tighter' than it is at present."

Mr. Cabot noted that a small number of women have been hired in light machine and assembly work. One tool manufacturing company, he added, plans to overcome the shortage of time study and cost control men by training stenographers who show an aptitude for this work.

Here and there some women are losing jobs because of layoffs caused by shortage of materials. The biggest group to show up the past month consisted of chocolate factory workers, hit by the shortage of sugar. Of 200 made idle, a considerable percentage consisted of women.

They should find employment shortly, forecast Mr. Cabot, because of the slowly but steadily expanding demand for women with finger dexterity.

Other Angles

Here are other notable angles of the Labor Market Report:

The general labor supply remains adequate, but unemployed skilled workers in metal trades, textiles and leather products industries are not to be found.

Throughout the State there are still large reservoirs of unskilled workers available to meet the increasing demand for labor.

Lack of migration of workers continues.

Demand for workers shows a sharp rise throughout the State, and the volume of orders, now at its highest point in history, indicates that worker demand will mount still higher.

Displacements of workers in some industries caused by curtailment of materials, or priorities unemployment, are not as severe as expected a month or two ago, and hundreds who were then laid off have been recalled to their jobs.

More emphasis is being placed on training of workers, since the unskilled group is now recognized as the chief source of labor supply.

Revere Bus Drivers Return

The bus strike which held up commuters in Revere, Mass., Friday and Saturday mornings, faded out today, when the 25 operators and mechanics of the Service Bus Line, Inc., returned to their posts.

Both sides signed an agreement to submit the dispute to arbitration. Whether the case would be given to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration or to private arbitration remained to be decided, but seemed of little moment.

The walkout was cleaned up in five hours and a half of discussion yesterday at the home of Mayor Raymond E. Carey of Revere.

"They accepted my proposition to go back to work and arbitrate," Mayor Carey said today. "I don't believe there will be any further interruption of service, as they also agreed to abide by the outcome."

The principal occasion of the tieup, which began at 6 a. m. Friday, was the company's suspension of a driver on the charge that he neglected to report several minor accidents. Besides the suspension, seniority rights and schedules will be included in the arbitration.

The union concerned is a local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Associated Press

It's Horn Now for Violinist

There just isn't any place for a violinist in an Army band. But, musicians must express themselves. So, John Farnham, of Boston, onetime first violinist of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, has learned to tootle the French horn. He is shown here practicing his new art at Camp Lee, Va.

Half Million In N. E. Wait Call to Arms

With preparations practically complete for the first wartime draft lottery since 1918, nearly half a million New England men today were awaiting, with varying emotions, the drawing of numbers which will begin tomorrow at 6 p. m. in the National capital and which will determine the order in which they may be called for military service.

Throughout the country some 9,000,000 men between the ages of 20 and 44, inclusive, who registered in the third Selective Service listing on Feb. 16 were likewise awaiting the drawing with mounting interest.

Bay State Selective Service officials have received no authoritative word from Washington indicating when the new group may expect to be called but it has been announced by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson that members of the group may be called as early as June 1.

The general plan for induction of the 20-45 year group as outlined by the Secretary of War is as follows: Following tomorrow's drawing these men will be placed in a separate group which, for convenience, may be called Group X. Those originally registered may be termed Group Y. About June 1, or as soon as possible, allotments will be assigned local boards throughout the country for new inductions.

If a local board is called upon to furnish 100 men for induction, it will supply them on a ratio basis. Suppose the board has 100 men left from the Y Group and 900 in the new or X Group. The proportion of new registrants to the original group would be as nine to one. Therefore the draft board would take 90 men of the new group and 10 of the original group to supply the allotment of 100 men.

Major innovation in the lottery tomorrow will be the introduction of a mechanical mixer which will shuffle the 6,000 numbers to be drawn. For the first lottery held under the current Selective Service Act the capsuled numbers were stirred by a wooden paddle. For the second they were tossed on a blanket.

The numbers, enclosed in green capsules, will go into the mixing machine at the War Department auditorium at 5 p. m. (E. W. T.) Tuesday for a final and thorough mixing before the drawing begins an hour later. Then they will be dumped into the glass fishbowl used in earlier lotteries and, drawn out one by one.

Secretary of War Stimson will draw the first number and will be followed by other national dignitaries, including members of Congress and representatives of the armed forces.

The goldfish bowl will be the same that was used in World War draft lotteries. It is kept at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and a delegation, headed by Edwin W. Luther of National Selective Service Headquarters, will go there today to bring it here for the drawing.

Under the lottery system, each man who registered Feb. 16 has been given a number by his local draft board. Those holding the first number drawn Tuesday will be the first of the new registrants called to military service unless there is reason, in the case of individuals, why service should be deferred.

Sugar Rationing April 'Sometime'

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Sugar rationing probably will not become effective until sometime next month, the office of Price Administration has indicated.

Details of the program still must be worked out, officials said, and a decision to determine industrial allotments on an individual basis will require additional time. Originally it was proposed to make a flat reduction in the amount of sugar used by various industries.

The weekly amount of sugar to be allowed each domestic consumer and the final dates for consumer registrations have also to be decided upon. The OPA said the weekly individual ration probably would be eight or 12 ounces, depending on the amount of sugar made available for distribution by the War Production Board.

Rolland H. Spaulding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

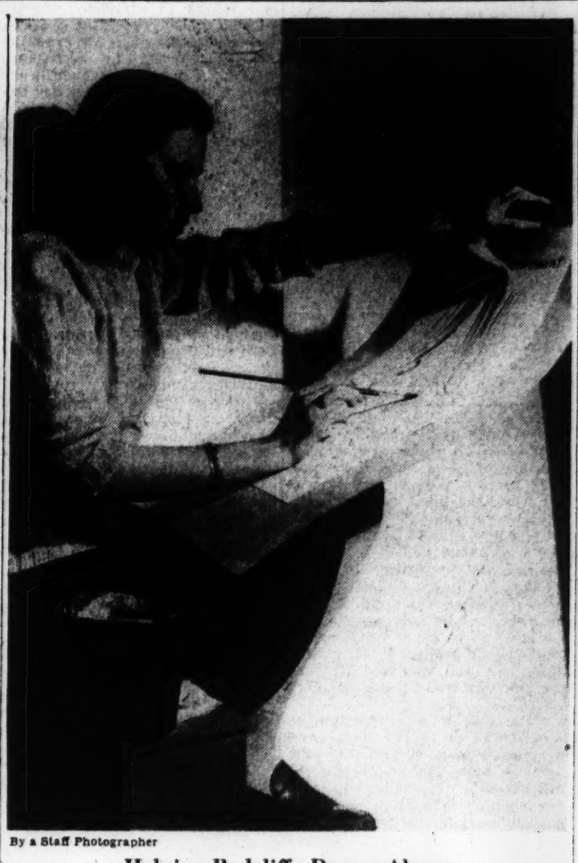
ROCHESTER, N. H., March 16—Rolland H. Spaulding, who passed on here Saturday, was a former Governor of New Hampshire. He was a native of Tondsend Harbor, Mass., and a graduate of Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass., in 1893.

Mr. Spaulding was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1912, served as Governor of New Hampshire in 1915-16, and at the time of his passing was President of the Spaulding Fibre Company; Director of Spaulding, Ltd., London; President of the Rochester Trust Company, and Vice-President and Director of the First National Bank of Rochester.

The Frisbie Memorial Hospital, which was opened in January, was the result of a $300,000 gift to the city of Rochester by the Spaulding family.

$50,000 Woonsocket Fire

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 16 (AP)—A general alarm fire today caused damage estimated by Fire Chief A. J. Cote at $50,000 to the building and stock of the Giant Supermarket on North Main Street.



By a Staff Photographer

Helping Radcliffe Drama Along

Lois McKay of Danbury, Conn., Radcliffe College senior and member of the Idler Club, puts finishing touches on the play poster announcing "Ladies in Retirement," to be presented on March 20 and 21 in Agassiz Theater.

N. E. Council Asks That 'War' Be Used Instead of 'Defense'

War Activities in New England

"Defense" Held Inappropriate—Now that the United States is at war, there has been a marked effort to substitute the word "war" for defense. A proposal that this word should be used now on defense bonds and stamps being sold by the Government to help finance the war has been forwarded to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau by the New England Council.

"We think continued use of that word (defense) now that we are at war not only is inappropriate but positively detrimental to the national cause at this time," said Ralph E. Flanders, Council President, in a letter to Mr. Morgenthau.

Memorial Service—Next Sunday, March 22, memorial services for naval officers and men lost in the sinkings of the United States destroyers Jacob Jones and Truxtun will be held aboard the Frigate Constitution at the Navy Yard, Boston, the Navy announced today.

The services, to be conducted at 10 a. m., will be limited, because of lack of space aboard the old ship, to members of the immediate families of the men to be honored, survivors of the sinkings, representatives of destroyers, Atlantic Fleet, and other naval personnel.

The services will be conducted by Capt. Herbert Dumstrey, Ch C, U. S. N., Chaplain of the First Naval District, and for the benefit of those unable to be present the ceremony will be broadcast over WAAB and the Colonial network.

Average American Doughboy—Ask the Quartermaster Corps what sort of composite soldier would emerge if you poured all the men in the United States Army into one melting pot, and you'd get this answer: The average soldier is 5 feet 8 inches tall and he weighs 144 pounds when he begins his service with the Army. The Corps knows, because it supplies the uniforms.

But, after six months or so of Army life, the average recruit has gained noticeably in size and weight. Even shoes are a half-size larger.

To keep this soldier in fighting trim for the first year, the Quartermaster Corps spends $404.65. First comes $175.20 for his food, then $162.05 for clothing, $15.79 for individual equipment, and $51.61 for barracks equipment. His weapons, ammunition, pay, and other expenses incurred during his training are not included in these estimates.

National Guard Dinner—Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Corps Area, will be honored at a dinner by the National Guard Associatioon of Massachusetts at the Hotel Commander, Cambridge, tonight. Col. Eli Benway will act as toastmaster. The National Guard Association is now being carried on by the Massachusetts State Guard.

Classification Speeded—In the 26th Infantry Division, the continual process designed "to insure the placement of men in positions for which they are best fitted," is to be speeded up, according to announcement from division headquarters. Seventy-five qualified soldiers have been selected to attend a four-day school in classification work beginning today. At the completion of this course, the men will be assigned to assist in a more thorough classification of the division's enlisted personnel.

The purpose of this course, according to First Lieut. Harold Hoenig of Trenton, N. J., division classification officer and supervisor of the school, is to increase the efficiency of division classification procedure and thereby bolster both individual and public morale.

Soldiers who will take the course have been selected on the basis of the scores they received on their army classification tests as well as their college and occupational background.

The soldiers will be instructed in all phases of classification as it pertains to the division: use of the military dictionary which includes 900 specific jobs; use of the dictionary of occupational titles which includes 29,000 jobs; Army testing program; Army general classification test which measures the soldier's ability to think; use of mechanical and clerical aptitude tests; use of oral trade tests; principles and technique of interviewing and punching and coding of soldiers' qualification cards.

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Atlantic Ave. El Structure Razing Begins

For the first time in nearly four years, the old elevated station at Dewey Square, near Boston's South Station, was reopened today—but it was not to carry passengers above the City's waterfront.

The turnstiles clicked again this morning to permit Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and a group of officials to start demolition of the Atlantic Avenue Elevated structure with the slogan, "All This Scrap to Lick the Jap."

Hardly had the group of nearly 50 persons picked their way through the dim kerosene-lantern-lighted approaches to the station and become visible from the street when an unidentified man made his way to the soon-to-be-demolished platform and asked when a train for Forest Hills would come along.

Governor Saltonstall applied the first acetylene torch to the iron gates at one end of the station platform, having donned a metal helmet and worker's gloves, while Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Transit Department of the City, representing Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Edward E. Whiting, Chairman of the Elevated Trustees, stood by.

Windows of surrounding office buildings and even the offices in the South Station were filled with interested spectators while crowds gathered in Dewey Square to further snarl traffic.

On the side of the structure holding the rails above Dewey Square was a large sign reading: "All this scrap to lick the Jap. Dismantling of the El is being expedited for the best interest of our National defense."

Removal of the structure, long sought by Port interests and traffic authorities as a source of relief to the Atlantic avenue congestion, will yield about 9,000 tons of steel and 356,905 pounds of copper for war purposes, Elevated officials said today.

The Atlantic Avenue line was opened to the public August 22, 1901, having been built primarily to serve the Atlantic Avenue office section and the steamers to Nantasket, as well as the Ferries to the Revere Beach Narrow Gauge Railroad. The service was discontinued on the Atlantic Avenue Loop Oct. 1, 1938.

Contract of the Elevated with the Associated Metals and Minerals Corporation of New York provides for removal and disposal of the structure and of the materials and for payment to the railway of $49,100. Work of removal will be done by the Lipsett Co., of Jamestown, N. Y.

[Picture: Page 1.]

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Hitler Excuses Delay in Victory

BERLIN, From German radiocasts, March 16 (AP)—Adolf Hitler appealed to the German people yesterday for new sacrifices and warned that "a hard struggle" lies ahead, but promised crushing victory over Soviet Russia during "the coming summer."

[Hitler and other German leaders have hitherto talked of reopening their offensive against Russia in the spring, as when the Führer in a recent speech referred to "preparations for immediate resumption of offensive operations in the spring . . ."

Whether Hitler's reference to an offensive in the summer indicates a postponement of plans or is merely a loose designation of the time, is not clear. Russian weather would not permit an offensive until late spring, and this might not get fully under way until early summer.]

Museum Piece

Speaking at the Zeughaus—the imposing old German arsenal used as a military museum and hall of fame—the Nazi generalissimo cried:

"In barely two months of summer, German armed forces after successful conclusion of the Balkan campaign in 1941 marched into the wide spaces of Russia. Battles were fought and victories won which in the distant future will still stand as unique and glorious deeds."

Then came winter, which Hitler repeated was the most severe in "140 years."

"Many weeks earlier than any experience or scientific prediction could let anyone assume, winter enveloped our army," Hitler said, "winter which now gave our enemies four months' time to bring about their part change in this struggle fraught with destiny.

"The only hope of the rulers of the Kremlin was to inflict on German armed forces the Napoleonic fate of 1812 in this uproar of elements which they had never before experienced.

Last Ounce

"By super-human efforts and by putting into the scales their last ounce of energy of body and soul, German soldiers and those of our allies have stood this test and have overcome it. History within a few months will probably be in a position to state whether the sacrifice of hecatombs of Russian lives in this struggle was or was not the right thing to do from a military viewpoint."

Then he warned that the hardest test was ahead and exhorted the "home front" to greater efforts.

"The Bolshevik Colossus is a cruel menace," he cried. "There can therefore be only one solution and that is to carry on this war until the assurance of permanent peace has been won which means the annihilation of the enemies of such peace.

"May God give us strength to continue to carry out what duty demands of us.

"Only today do we realize the full extent of the preparations of our enemies. Whatever fate may have in store for us it can only be less onerous than that which lies behind us."

After reviewing the relatively easy conquests of France, the Lowlands, Norway, and the Balkan countries, the Führer said:

Pale in Comparison

"Whatever German armies achieved in these campaigns pales in comparison with the task which fate imposed on our armed forces and those of our allies last year.

"Joined with our brave allies the German Army has attacked and annihilated again and again the ever renewed Russian forces only to meet further masses of men. In four months endless roads were traversed in our offensive which in depth and width has no parallel in history."

The German leader renewed his familiar thesis that "Jewish and capitalist conspirators" had caused the war and laid much of the blame to President Roosevelt.

"In what kind of world the American President wishes to live is a matter of complete indifference to us Germans. But his aims to organize Germany or even the European world in accordance with his own needs—which means to ruin that world which has become dear to us—and to build a new detestable alien world will not only fail but will bring about the collapse of his own world."

Heil Hirohito

He paid high respect to his Japanese allies in these words:

"In the Far East, the heroic Japanese nation — provoked, scorned and economically strangled like the Germans and Italians—is destroying the democratic plutocratic oppressors in vast battles on land, at sea and in the air, while here in Europe the ground is being prepared for true independence of this continent."

Hitler spoke disparagingly of the Riom trials, in which former French republican leaders are being quizzed about their responsibility for France's fall.

"The characteristic of this trial is that not a single word of guilt of those responsible for the war is mentioned and nothing but inferior preparation of war is being talked about. We see in this a mentality incomprehensible to us, but which perhaps is better than anything else revealing the causes of the new war."

Back From Front

Hitler returned from headquarters on the Russian front to speak at the state ceremony of German National Memorial Day. Wearing his field-gray uniform adorned only by an Iron Cross, the Führer spoke to high officers of the Army, nearly all the Reich Ministers and party leaders, and diplomatic representatives of friendly nations. Later he reviewed detachments of the Army, Navy and Air Force and placed a wreath on the war memorial in Unter den Linden.

"We must prove ourselves worthy in the future of the sacrifices of those who have given their lives for Germany," he said.

"When we assembled here in 1940 for the first time in this war we did so in the proud conviction of having won the first round of a dispute which had been imposed upon us against our will.

"We had every reason to believe we would also win the second round and in fact, already in March, 1941, we had behind us the results of a year of struggle of historic importance in a succession of victories unparalleled in history. Northern and Western Europe has been cleared of powers inimical to the continent.

"Italy had come over to us as a loyal ally in this struggle for existence of the 'have-nots.'"

Nazis Try to Crush Pride of Dutchmen

By Overseas News Agency
London

One Dutch burgomaster, complying with a Nazi order that all streets named for living members of the House of Orange be renamed, promptly substituted the names of heroes of the Dutch war for freedom against Napoleon.

This was followed by another Nazi order, as reported in the German-controlled Nationale Dagblad. All references to the period 1789 to 1813 were required to be deleted from Dutch history books. The burgomaster was not asked to find new names.

War Responsibility Not Aim

VICHY, March 16 (AP) — Adolf Hitler's denunciation of the Riom trial prompted an authorized source to issue a statement today saying no inquiry into the political responsibility for the war would be made until "the situation in which France now finds herself changes."

[Hitler said yesterday, "the characteristic of this (Riom) trial is that not a single word of guilt for the war is mentioned and nothing but inferior preparation of war is being talked about. We see in this a mentality incomprehensible to us, but which perhaps is better than anything else in revealing the causes of the new war."

Some evidence that the Riom trial — originally supported by the Nazis—has backfired, was gained when Léon Blum, former Socialist Premier, stated during his own defense that Germany was responsible for starting the present war.]

The authorized Vichy source said the state was limiting the charge against the former French leaders to the question of unpreparedness.

"The Foreign press is confused when it tries to show the Riom trial as a political trial," he declared. "The Riom trial is not intended to be a political trial and the trial will not try to rule on responsibility for the war.

"It rules on the question of unpreparedness for war. It is a trial to interrogate the officials, Ministers and others on how they fulfilled their tasks.

"If a political trial comes later, it will have all the more significance because it will be possible to tell the men 'you declared war without being ready to wage it.'

"To arrange this trial it would be necessary to have a new indictment which requires investigations and a situation in which France now finds herself changes."

Lenin London House, Bombed, Gets Plaque

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—The house where Lenin lived and worked during his exile here in 1902-03, half-wrecked by a German bomb, was marked today with a large historical plaque by the London County Council.

Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain, was cheered enthusiastically when he said the memorial was a symbol of better British-Russian relations and related how Lenin set down in the house the ideals which later became the foundation stone of the U.S.S.R.

Friendly Aliens Freer in Britain

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—Aliens of friendly nations, whose movements and actions have been sharply restricted since the beginning of the war, have been granted new liberties by the Home Office.

Henceforth they may stay out after midnight, ride bicycles, drive automobiles and have maps and guidebooks in their possession.

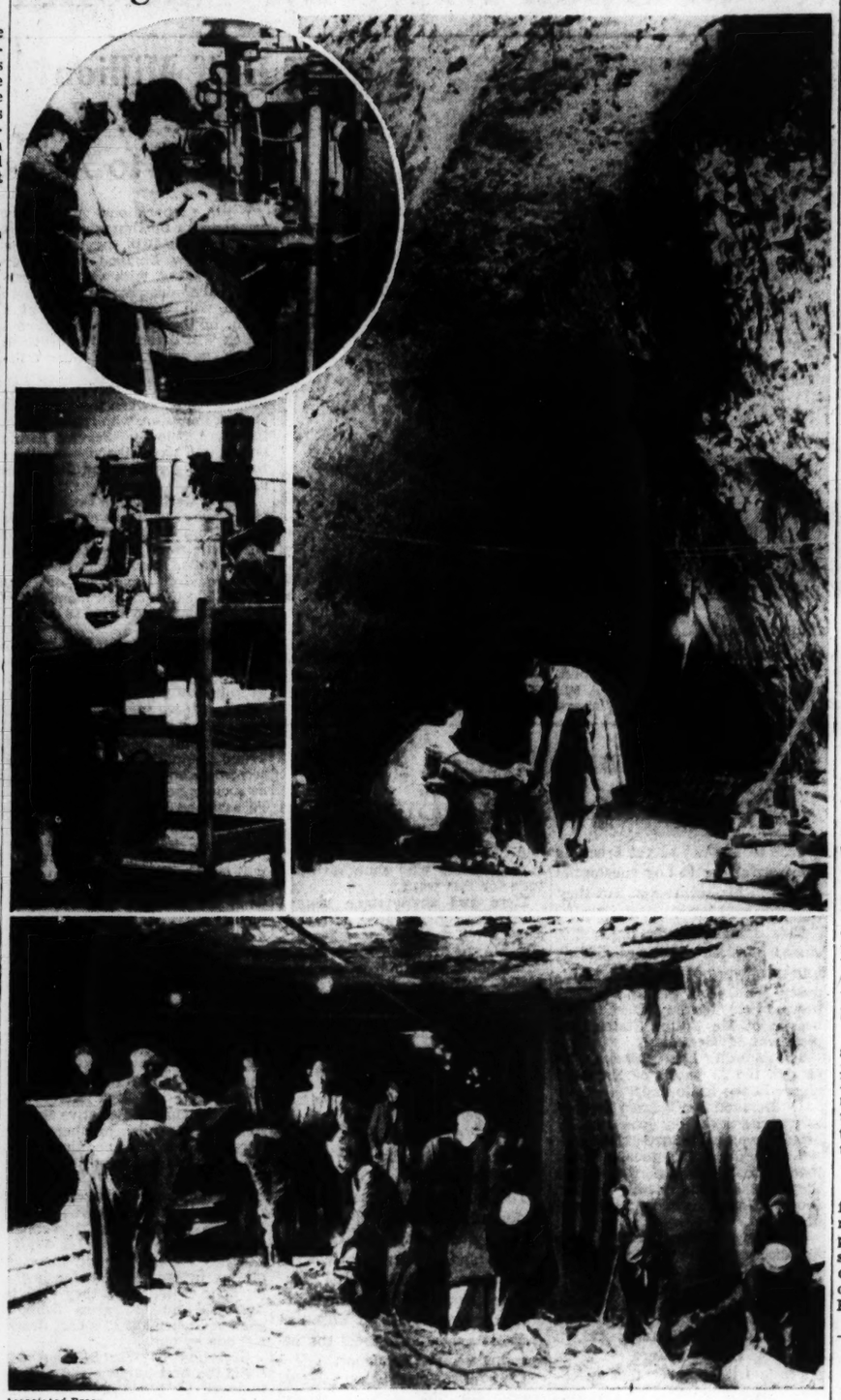
But they will still have to register with police and report changes in their addresses.

Safeguard in France For Shelter Hits

VICHY, Unoccupied France, March 16 (AP) — The Paris police prefecture has ordered a special safeguard against persons being trapped in air raid shelters in event of direct bomb hits.

Building superintendents were ordered to indicate with signs at least a yard square such parts of cellar walls which could be knocked down in an emergency to give access to adjacent cellars.

Underground Factories Aid British War Effort



Associated Press

Air Raids Won't Disturb Production Here

Upper left: Women at work at the machines in a quarry shop deep underground and safe from bombs. Airplanes and plane parts are being produced at increased rates in these underground factories, the British Government announces. Upper right: This huge cavern 60 feet below ground is a storeroom. Girls are storing aircraft parts. Center left: A tea wagon in an underground quarry workshop. Lower: Clearing a tunnel in an abandoned quarry for conversion into a factory for the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

LONDON, March 16—Deep under ground, deeper than German bombs ever blasted its island rock, Britan is building warplanes.

In what were abandoned mines and quarries a short time ago, compact power units daily hum a steady tune which no siren can sour.

Down the mazes of brightly lighted galleries, shaft wheels whir and transmission belts slap.

Up the long air-conditioned corridors, American-made machinery and tools are making the vital parts of substratosphere fighters and bombers.

The invisible bombproof industry is operating on an expanding scale. A few of these secret plants already are in production, others under construction. The Ministry of Aircraft Production warily describes the total as "several," but says "thousands" of skilled men and women are employed.

"Tool machinery which was difficult to replace is now safe beyond our doubts and the German hope of destroying it," a factory official explained.

"Another advantage is that we are able to combine experimentation with production. Only the most trustworthy workers are employed here. In addition, some of these sites cost less to convert than it would cost to build a facory with the equivalent floor space above ground.

Then, too, our subway mills, as you probably would call them, are an insurance of unmolested operations even during an invasion."

Until now the transformation of these chill, dark tunnels into models of industrial architecture has been a closely guarded secret.

Trade union officials who came in doubt remained to praise the last word in installations and were sworn to secrecy. So were the few correspondents allowed to inspect one of the smaller production centers in operation and the dusty caverns of another being rushed to completion. Like an oil gusher, the latter will be starting earthward the flow of aircraft engines and frames within a few weeks.

The larger site is a project of formidable dimensions and is requiring some 9,000 laborers to convert it. When it is finished the underground workshops will occupy an area roughly three-quarters of a mile square. To ventilate the tens of thousands of square feet of floor space, 3,000,000 cubic feet of fresh air will be drawn into the workings every minute.

The surface air vents have diameters of 22 feet.

The factory workers, whose number can be given only as "many thousands," will go to work on four 50-passenger elevators and two escalators. Ninety feet down they will step into a pleasant blending of coziness and safety.

Living accomodations for thousands are provided above ground. These quarters are dispersed within a convenient radius of the mine shafts. Each unit will house 1,000 or more.

How readily the vast underground galleries are adaptable to industrial use is illustrated by the number of mining engineers working with the contractors. There are only five.

In the uncompleted corridors, the scene is like a movie of a freight yard projected at high speed. Gasoline locomotives race over a crazy-quilt of tracks, whistling shrilly. They are pulling or pushing trains of dump cars to conveyor belts carrying the excavated material to the surface.

Occasionally work is halted and the men take cover as the boom of dynamite charges sweeps through the noisy dusty tunnels.

All this is in contrast to the finished factory, where production is running smoothly. "A few hundred" workers are there on two 10-hour shifts, as they will work in the larger factory. They appear happy and contented.

Hitler Knows Collapse Near, Welles Says

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The new importance of Adolf Hitler's speeches, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles told a press conference today, lies in the fact that "there is implicit in every word and every phrase Hitler's own recognition of his impending downfall."

Mr. Welles added that it was only natural that Hitler in his latest speech should have referred to the kind of world in which President Roosevelt and the American people wish to live as a "new, detestable, alien world."

Quoted directly Mr. Welles said: "The technique of the 'monstrous lie,' which Hitler has made his own, unfortunately deluded many peoples during the earlier years of Hitlerism. Today, however, throughout the world Hitler's declarations and promises are recognized everywhere as being but a tissue of lies offered solely for purposes of deceit.

"There is increasing evidence at hand that the German people themselves, like the people of Italy, fully recognize this fact.

"For this reason it is doubtful whether any useful purpose would be served by making any extended comment on Hitler's latest speech. There is no man or woman among the united peoples who cannot clearly estimate its true significance.

"For it is not in its boasts and promises that the significance of the speech lies, but on the contrary in the fact that there is implicit in every word and every phrase Hitler's own recognition of his impending downfall and of the inevitable conquest of the German armies.

"The magnificent resistance of the Russian armies and the defeats which they have inflicted upon the forces of Hitlerism have in great part been responsible for bringing this to pass. These are the very armies whose annihilation Hitler announced many months ago.

"It is only natural that the kind of world in which President Roosevelt and the American people wish to live should be termed 'a new, detestable, alien world' by Hitler. The kind of world for which the American people and their Government stand is a world of international decency and of justice in which men and women will be free to worship, free to think and speak, and in which they will be free from fear. That is the only kind of world in which permanent peace can be established, and the Germans and the Italian people, like the peoples of the United Nations, know that no such world can rise into being until Hitlerism and the gangsters who compose it are finally crushed and defeated."

Too Much Lathering By Ulster Barbers

A NORTHERN IRELAND TOWN, March 16 (AP)—Shaves and shines — American troops demanded 'em and got 'em.

The first shoe shine boy got the first license after soldiers complained they missed that old American custom.

Three $200 barber chairs were installed in one camp when soldiers likewise complained of Ulster barbers: "You get so much lathering you'd think they were trying to rub your beard off."

Missions Are Evacuated From Northern Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 16 (AP)—Missions in Northern Australia, including those on Melville Island and Leper Island in Darwin Bay, have been evacuated against possible Japanese landings, church officials said today.

More than 100 persons were taken off the islands and brought to a Melbourne convent with the assistance of the Australian Red Cross.

Kharkov's Imminent Fall Serious Blow to Hitler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monday, March 16

Russia's counterattacking armies may be about to deal a serious blow to Hitler's plans for a spring offensive.

If they can recapture Kharkov, the so-called "Pittsburgh" of the Ukraine, the Soviets will have deprived the Naxis of a communications center and offensive "springboard" of inestimable value. This afternoon the troops of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko are reported to be standing at the approaches to Kharkov.

A great steel and industrial center, Kharkov appears to be one of those key points which are almost essential to the Nazis if they are to push on to the rich oil fields to the East. A half dozen railroad lines and fairly good highways converge upon it from both west and east. It is roughly about the size of Baltimore or St. Louis and thus is large enough and sufficiently equipped for the assembling and regrouping of large forces of men and material.

Good Airfields

Another factor of considerable importance is the preponderance of good airfields in and around Kharkov. Prior to the outbreak of the war the city was one of the principal centers of the Russian aviation industry.

From a firmly held Kharkov the Nazis conceivably could drive due east for 600 miles until they reached the broad bend of the Volga River as it winds down to the Caspian Sea. Such an accomplishment might possibly knock Russia out of the war, or at least end serious resistance west of the Urals, for it would have the effect of cutting off vital oil-producing regions from the rest of the Soviet Union. It would also virtually end the flow of aid to Russia from the United States and Great Britain by way of Iran and the Caspian.

Kharkov was founded in 1654 as a free Ukrainian port at the junction of the Lopan and Kharkov Rivers in the upper Donets Valley, midway between the Dnieper and the Don. It is 200 miles north of the Sea of Azov and slightly more than 400 miles south of Moscow.

Huge Force

The loss of Kharkov would force the Nazis to use Kiev, 250 miles farther west, as the focal point of a spring offensive on the southern front. There are no large cities or communications centers of any consequence between Kharkov and Kiev.

That the Russians are well aware of the strategic value of Kharkov is indicated by the strenuous efforts they are making to recapture it. Dispatches from Moscow and Kuibyshev indicate that upwards of 1,500,000 men may be in Marshal Timoshenko's attacking forces.

Steel Ring Tightens

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP)—Dispatches from the front say the Red Army has smashed through German positions on the Kharkov-Kursk-Orel line below Moscow, while drawing ever tighter the ring of steel around the Nazi 16th Army trapped at Staraya Russa, below Leningrad.

A special Red Army communiqué said Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's forces were on the outskirts of Kharkov and that the city's "hour of liberation" was near. The Soviets charged the steel and industrial center, held by the Germans since last Oct. 24, had been turned into a "nightmare of atrocities."

[The German High Command in a radiocast declared today that Russian forces strongly supported by tanks had been repulsed in the second day of mass attacks from the Kerch Peninsula against German and Rumanian defense lines in the Crimea.

The communiqué reported fierce fighting elsewhere along the front, mostly in blizzards, and described Russian losses as heavy.]

On the basis of vague generalities contained in Russian reports, the long front from Leningrad to the Sea of Azov shaped up roughly as follows:

The line runs southward from Leningrad to the Lake Ilmen region, around Staraya Russa, just below the lake, and beyond the Velikie Luki area toward Vitebsk, still held by the Germans. Here it curves sharply eastward and runs below encircled Rzhev, forms a dent in the Vyazma area and then bulges toward Smolensk. Again the line makes an eastward curve, then runs south and east of Orel, Kursk, and Kharkov.

Below Kharkov, the Russians have extended a finger to within a few miles of Dniperopetrovsk. Then the Red line runs back east of Stalino and Taganrog to the Sea of Azov, anchoring on that body of water between Raganrog and Rostov.

Axis-Induced Greek Fatalities

CAIRO, March 16 (AP)—Starvation, exposure and executions have resulted in between 150,000 and 200,000 fatalities among the Greeks in less than a year of German-Italian occupation, Greek officials here estimate.

They said their estimates on the number of fatalities were based on information obtained from persons escaping from the country and took into account only well-authenticated accounts.

The peak of suffering was said to have been reached in February, when an intense cold wave combined with lack of food and water to boost fatalities in the Athens area alone to 1,500 daily.

One report said:

"German officers come to the houses and requisition blankets, rugs or anything else they need," one man said. "They always pay—they give receipts good for cash but money is not worth anything because it won't buy what the people want—food, fuel and blankets.

"In the villages, they inspect tax records and then order the mayor to produce so many cattle and sheep, holding the village priest, the schoolteacher and a few others as hostages until the goods are delivered.

"Usually after long negotiations, the mayor got the hostages off with about half of what the Germans asked, but occasionally the hostages were executed along with the mayor himself."

Another said: "The people gather dandelions and other edible herbs. They eat donkeys and mules. Cattle and sheep have mostly been sent to Germany, but goats are still safe because they can be taken to high mountain areas."

Lack of wheat was said to be an important factor. Greece normally consumes about 1,200,000 tons of wheat annually, of which more than 400,000 tons are imported. Officials estimated that the domestic wheat crop this year would be only 300,000 tons — 500,000 below normal.

Some food—paid for in part by the Vanderbilt Committee of the United States—has been shipped in, but this has been negligible in view of the nation's needs, it was stated.

[A British-sponsored food ship was reported March 13 to have left from Haifa, Palestine for Greece after having received Italian permission to enter a Greek port.]

Italy Agrees to Send More Than 200,000 Workers to Reich

BERN, Switzerland, March 16 (AP)—Under the new trade agreement made public over the week end, Italy will "considerably increase" the 200,000 workers it sent to Germany last year.

The accord, signed by the Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano and Dr. Karl Clodius, head of the German Trade Commission, stipulates a trade volume of one billion reichsmarks (nominally $400,000,000).

A Berlin report to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung said that present German deliveries to Italy exceed Italian exports to Germany by 10 to 15 per cent due to Italian shortages of raw materials, and that Italy had agreed to square the balance with laborers.

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TORONTO CANADA

Soviet Bides Time for War on Japan; Total Axis Pincer Seen by Chinese

By John Evans
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., March 16—The Russians pride themselves on being realists, and it is, therefore, from a fundamentally realistic standpoint that the possibility of war between Russia and Japan must be viewed.

Briefly, Russia does not want to fight Japan until it can do so to the best advantage. It is made clear in Kuibyshev that the Soviets are fully prepared to meet any "Pearl Harbor attack" by Japan on Vladivostok or Siberia. But, for the time being, Russia would prefer to concentrate its power on hurling back the German invaders.

[Reports reaching London today said Russia's well-armed Siberian forces and naval bases are ready for instant action against a possible Japanese attack. A Stockholm dispatch to the Daily Mail said the Soviets had increased their Siberian Army to 3,000,000 front-line troops and had huge reserves in training. This dispatch is at variance with other reports in both London and Russia that the Soviets had drawn on their Siberian Army to bolster the forces fighting the Germans in the west.]

In any discussion of the Japanese situation, Soviet strategists point out that most of the Axis's victories have been predicated on successful application of the historic tactics of divide and rule. Premature hostilities between Japan and Russia, they add, would be greatly to the advantage of the Nazis, for they would, of necessity, divide Soviet power.

Divide-and-Rule Tactics

Russia's repeated demands upon the United Nations for a second major front in Europe have been essentially in conformity with this view. An attack on the Nazis in Western Europe, as the Russians see it, would turn the divide-and-rule tactics against Hitler and it would be the Axis, in Europe at least, which would have to split its power.

Japan's entry in the war against Britain was regarded here as the greatest success of the German foreign policy, but it fell short of Hitler's maximum program. If the Japanese themselves find the minimum program quite sufficient as a basis for Japanese-German collaboration, the Soviets will do nothing to widen it to the satisfaction of Germany.

In this connection it must be pointed out that Russia does not yet have complete confidence in its western Allies. The Russians have long regarded the motives of the democracies with sharp suspicion and some Russians, at least, still wonder whether Britain and the United States do not secretly wish to make it as difficult as possible for the Soviet Union to emerge from the war as a major factor in shaping the peacetime world. One way of dispelling this feeling, one segment of Soviet opinion holds, is for the Allies to open a vigorous attack on Hitler's flank.

[Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Moscow, said in a recent Washington speech that the United Nations should make every effort to avoid hostilities between Japan and the Soviet Union because there was grave danger that Russia might collapse under a combined German-Japanese attack in both the west and east.]

When relations between two countries like Japan and Russia remain fundamentally unchanged due to diverse commitments and alliances in the world-wide struggle, at least part of the reason must be sought among other enduring factors that shape the general trend of international diplomacy. Not the least of these is political geography whose revision has followed most of the great wars of former days and preceded the main episodes of the present war. The frontier line between states may be strategically favorable for one and unfavorable for the other.

Geographical Advantages

After the extension of its frontier tentacles due to the annexation of Czechoslovakia, Germany lost no time in fabricating incidents with Poland. The virtual occupation of Finland, Rumania, and Hungary provided Germany with geographical advantages from which proceeded the aggression against Russia. A study of a map of the Far East in search of present stabilizing influences cannot fail to disclose the allocation of vital centers in relation to land and air borders. Although in modern times frontiers have been changed previous to drastic changes in foreign policy, eastern Asia has no counterparts in Austria and Czechoslovakia and they scarcely could count for much, even if they existed, unless they extended like a bridge all the way to the Near East and the zone of vital centers.

It is, nevertheless, well recognized in Kuibyshev and Moscow that Russian and Japanese self-interests are basically at variance and that a conflict may be inevitable.

Some Russians agree with Sir Stafford Cripps and other United Nations observers who believe it would be greatly to the Soviet's advantage to strike now at Japan and remove the threat to its rear. But for the moment, at any rate, this does not appear to be the official Russian view.

England Found Cool To 'Second Front'

By the Associated Press

New York, March 16

MacLean Patterson, Manager of the London Bureau of the Baltimore Sun Papers, declared today upon his arrival from Europe on a Pan-American Airways clipper that the frequently heard demand for the opening of a second European Front against the Axis "has no great backing" in England.

"Stalin chose supplies rather than military aid. That is what he is getting," said Mr. Patterson.

He added that persons in a position to know the conditions and circumstances affecting the Russian front did not "join in the public clamor" for a second front.

Britain's Naval Losses Largest Thus Far—64 Nazi Ships Gone

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Britain's navy, since September, 1939, has lost more warships in the war thus far than any other naval power.

Figures, compiled from communiqués, admissions, and verified reports, show that Great Britain has lost 203 vessels in the two and one half years of conflict.

The United States has lost 18 since last Dec. 7, 13 of them through enemy action.

In general terms, England, including her empire nations, has lost 39 submarines, 70 destroyers, and 94 other surface craft.

The United States losses include a battleship, a cruiser, and five destroyers. A sixth destroyer was lost when it grounded on Newfoundland rocks in a gale with a Navy store ship. The submarines O-9 and S-26 and a small patrol craft were lost in collisions or accidents.

British total tonnage put out of action amounts to 523,995 or almost half of the total naval tonnage of 18 warring and neutral nations—1,120,916.

Britains' allies have lost 76 warships of all kinds, and her Axis foes have paid with 195 Navy craft. Sixty-four Nazi vessels have been sunk or destroyed, 62 Italian, and 69 Japanese.

Although only a little more than three months in the war, the Japanese have had to use their fleet to guard their landing operations and hence their casualties have increased much more rapidly than their Axis partners. If transports are considered naval vessels, the Japanese toll is considerably higher.

Broken down, the totals include the losses of 5 cruisers, 14 destroyers, a battleship and a pocket-battleship for the Germans; 10 cruisers, 17 destroyers and a battleship for the Italians and 18 destroyers, a battleship, 11 cruisers and an aircraft carrier for the Japanese.

British figures also included 3 battleships, 2 battle cruisers, 14 cruisers, 4 aircraft carriers and 7 corvettes.

Despite their lower casualties, the Axis powers are harder hit with the loss of one big naval unit than the United States or Britain could be.

The sinking of the Bismarck was a bigger blow to Germany than loss of the battle cruiser Hood was to Britain because it left the Nazis with only one comparative size vessel free, the Tirpitz, while Britain still had 13 battleships and battle cruisers with more building. The Nazis were reported to have 2 capital ships under construction at that time and the British three.

Replacement too, is a more difficult Axis problem than Allied because of shortage of material, advices from Italy last summer told of construction on two capital ships being halted for lack of it.

Although a neutral, Sweden has lost 4 warships in the war period—three in an explosion in a harbor south of Stockholm and one that struck a mine in the Baltic.

France, whose fleet has been reported destined for Axis use despite Vichy denials, has lost 32 warships and 10 submarines.

This figure includes the 26,500-ton battleship Dunkerque, which was run ashore and put out of action when the British attacked the French fleet at Oran in July, 1940. She was 18 months under repair and in February was reported to have arrived at Toulon under her own power.

Other nations suffering losses are Finland—1; Greece—4; Iran—2; Yugoslavia—1; Spain—1; The Philippines—4, and Turkey—1.

VICTORY Begins in the Kitchen

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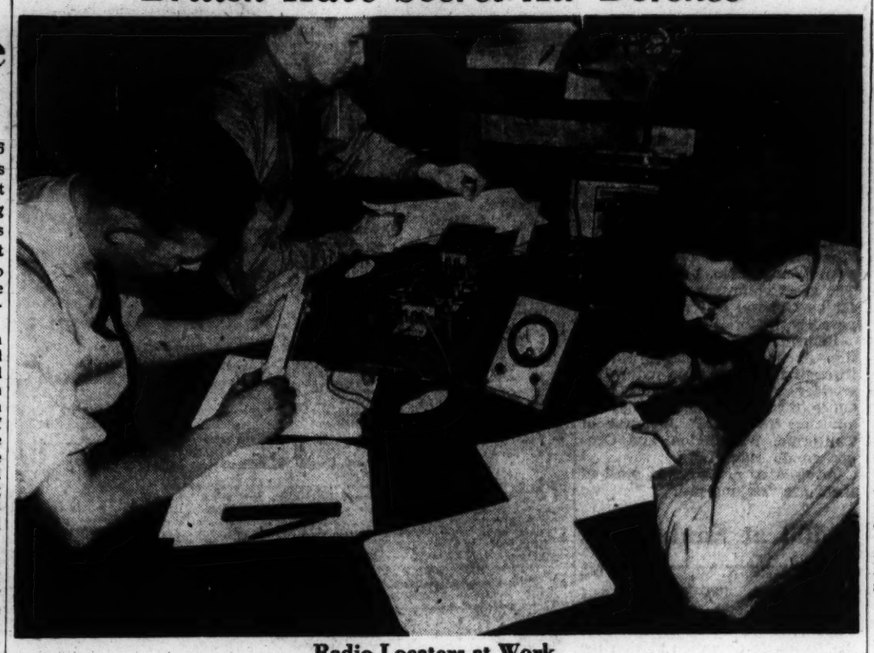
STRENGTH

British Have Secret Air Defense



Radio Locaters at Work

Some of the men who will operate the British secret air defense system are shown busy at work in their laboratories at McGill University, Canada. They are conducting some of the intricate calculations incidental to the operation of the larger apparatus which is to be used in the defense program.

Italian Bread Ration Cut, Meat Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—Reduction of the basic daily bread rations in Italy today climaxes a period during the past few weeks in which the Italian belt has been progressively tightened. Reliable reports from Italy reaching here, however, indicate that Italians are still eating better than the people of the occupied areas of Europe.

Under the latest regulations each person in Italy will be allowed no more than 150 grams of bread each day, or about one third of a pound. This is a reduction of 50 grams from the previous allowance, but the amount of bread available to each person is still high when compared with conditions in Greece where each person receives a theoretical one to three ounces of bread a day, but actually may not get any bread for days at a time.

It was also announced in Rome today that the rations allowance for macaroni and meat would be raised. Whether this boost in the meat rations indicates that new stocks have been obtained or that old stocks are being eaten into at a more rapid rate to make up for the reduction in bread, is not known.

Reliable reports from Italy recently state that hotels and pensions which served meat twice daily were suddenly informed that they could serve meat henceforth only once a week on Saturdays—with two vegetables when obtainable.

At present tea costs $100 per kilo (about 2¼ pounds). Coffee costs $50 per kilo.

Meanwhile, the clothing coupon system has lapsed into chaos. The allowance is fixed at 120 coupons a person for a year at a rate of 10 monthly. However, a pair of woman's shoes take 80 coupons, meaning that she is unable to buy anything else for eight months. A man buying a suit which takes 75 coupons is in a similar position.

War Affects Meat

MANCHESTER, Eng., March 16 (AP)—Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, said today that "the war in the Pacific has affected meat supplies" and advised Britons to "learn how to cook vegetables and serve them in a manner which people like."

He spoke at the opening of a Government restaurant.

'Most Difficult Kind of War,' Admiral Says

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, although admitting the Japanese could greatly increase their military power by gaining time and exploiting captured territory, said last night that "at least we shall win" the last campaign.

Terming this an "amphibious war," the Commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet said in a radiocast over CBS "that is the most difficult kind of war, requiring all the arms. Most specifically does it call for ships and planes."

"Parenthetically," he said, "I must point out that any ship-versus-plane controversy is just plain silly. Amphibious warfare is primarily a matter of ships and planes. The ships and planes must be handled and fought together and that can be successfully done only if all the personnel continuously trained together, understands each other's problems, and speaks each other's language. My inference is obvious."

Japanese Successes Costly

The former Commander of the combined naval forces of the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific said Japanese successes "have not been without cost to them—far from it, though just what their losses are cannot be now known."

But he said there is "a very considerable list in the category of ships certainly destroyed and there is also another list of enemy ships which will be licking their wounds in port for a long time—if indeed they ever did reach their ports."

U. S. Subs Great Power

American submarines have been operating in front and in the rear of the Japanese, he said, adding "the submarines' total bag of enemy ships is large—and nearly all of them remain as an experienced force of great power for carrying on the war."

He said "the remaining elements of the Asiatic Fleet also have operated throughout according to plan. . . ."

Admiral Hart called for discipline at home as well as along the firing line "if we are to win against enemy nations whose peoples are disciplined all the way through.

"It is not pleasant," he said, "for any of us to have to do otherwise than as we severally wish to do, but there is no other road to the unity effort and to the equality of individual sacrifice which is required to meet the emergency in which we find ourselves."

Churches Council Seeks a Clean Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—A resolution calling on President Roosevelt and Congress to safeguard the moral and physical welfare of American soldiers by cleaning up the liquor and commercialized vice conditions near training camps was adopted last week end by the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

The resolution, underscoring "a growing concern among church people all over the country," urged that a committee be appointed to present to the Military Affairs Committees of the House and Senate the need for prompt protective action.

The Council, while expressing appreciation for "effective steps already taken" by agencies of the Federal Government, recalled regulations prevailing during the last war and urged adoption of equivalent measures now.

I. L. O. Stresses Social Security As Important Postwar Policy

MONTREAL, March 16 (AP)—The International Labor Office declared in a report released today that the promotion of social security is the proper function of a nation and suggested means of planning for social security services in a post-war economy.

Such planning, the report said, can only be part of "a larger program which includes measures for promoting employment and maintaining it at a high level, for increasing the national dividend and sharing it more equitably, for improving nutrition and housing, multiplying facilities for medical care and widening opportunities for general vocational education."

It pointed out that "statesmen responsible for the fate of nations united in the defense of freedom and of a civilization based on respect for human personality have already named social security among the first objectives on a post-war policy."

The system employed in New Zealand was praised as a "very full realization of the idea of social solidarity."

The New Zealand system, it said, "assures a minimum of subsistence to every citizen and his dependents and in any emergency which may deprive them of their livelihood, and also a complete range of health services."

Noting that unemployment "is a condition created by and inherent in an economic system based on free enterprise," the report declared that "society has a broad general responsibility for affording every individual a reasonable opportunity to earn a living or maintaining him, in default, to which duties of course must correspond the right to resort to ultimate measures, such as the overriding of personal preference in the choice of occupation or the coercion of the idle.

"Unemployment insurance accepts a more limited liability; it covers, except in periods of severe depression, the greatest part of unemployment by means which interfere as little as possible with the personality of the individual; but the rest it leaves to other social services."

Indian Chamber Told It Can Rely on The Fairness of Cripps

NEW DELHI, India, March 16 (AP)—Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, told the Indian Chamber of Princes today that in Sir Stafford Cripps "India has a trusted friend on whose fairness she can rely."

He called Sir Stafford, Britain's Lord Privy Seal who is coming here to discuss arrangements for prospective Indian dominion status, "a statesman who has already carried out with conspicuous success one important mission in a distant land and who is animated by a burning zeal for the defeat and final extinction of the aggressors and all they stand for."

Lord Linlithgow referred to Sir Stafford's mission to Moscow where he was until recently British Ambassador.

The Princes, in annual session, adopted a resolution reiterating determination to continue rendering all possible aid to prosecution of the war.

Literary Gifts Of Canadians Seen Easing War Strain

MONTREAL, March 16 (CP)—Canada "has already made her contribution to literature, thanks in no small measure to the efforts of writers in both the English and French language," the Governor General, Lord Athlone, said here.

He spoke to the Canadian Authors' Association at the twenty-first anniversary dinner.

In the present trying times something was required "to ease the wearisome strain under which we are living," and it was a relief to snatch a short hour in reading some book which brought encouragement and hope and turned the mind from the sordid affairs of today into the brighter, calmer realms of the morrow.

"In the life of the growing cities as well as of the vast expanses of forest, lake and plain in Canada, a wealth of material presents itself and out of all this our authors can create a world of imagination equal to the best which has been created in the great literature of the past. In this endeavor I wish them every

A farm, a factory, a finished engine —and 243 days

AS THIS is written Buick is now in regular production on airplane engines for Army bombers.

They are, we are told, outstandingly good engines—*the first one put together finished its "green" run, its "tear-down" inspection, and its "final" run with a perfect score.*

That is something of a record, and every engine that has come off the assembly line is, we are also told, *distinguished in its every part by workmanship and finish that are exceptionally fine.*

That this is true is in no small measure due to the helpful and patriotic cooperation of Pratt & Whitney under whose license we build, and we wish publicly to acknowledge it here.

Just 243 days sped by, from the morning the ceremonial spade first broke ground on the prairie farm that was our new factory site, to the night the first finished engine went to the Army.

In that narrow bracket of time, new plants were built, old ones converted, special plant layouts devised, machines and tools designed, ordered and installed, crews trained, techniques perfected. Six months after ground was broken on one vast new factory, the keys were turned over, and into that plant alone had gone 10,000 tons of steel, 3,000,000 bricks, 145,000 panes of glass, more than 250 miles of electric wires and cable.

Two months later productive work started, and today in the roaring test cells of that factory the great engines in steady procession proclaim with mighty voice that this vital war project is a producing reality.

VICTORY is our Business GM

Meanwhile, the original production program was doubled, then doubled again, until it quadrupled the initial schedule.

And this is only one phase of the part Buick has undertaken in the nation's war effort—we are driving ahead on the production of heavy tanks, gun mounts, shells and other war goods toward a volume that will absorb the skills and energies of 40,000 men.

We believe that in the swift progress we have so far made, our countrymen will discern anew the undefeatable capacity of America.

We men of Buick like to look upon it, also, as our way of remembering Pearl Harbor.

WHEN BETTER ~~AUTOMOBILES~~ war goods ARE BUILT
BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

All Japanese Now 'Suspect' Along Coast

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 16—Many of the hundreds of Japanese placed behind barbed wire in the inland west this week end have already served their Emperor here on American soil. They have taught young Japanese, Americans by birth, that they "belong" to that Emperor; that he is entitled to their fealty their lives if need be.

Many of these newly arrested Japanese have been teachers in the Japanese language schools that, until the Pearl Harbor raid, held classes six days a week for American-born Japanese children of all ages. In these classes textbooks were used which were published in Japan, sent to the United States by arrangement with the Japanese Government.

The schooling has already had one vital effect that doubtless has the approval of the Japanese War Office: in a time of crisis it has put all Nisei, or American-born Japanese, under a cloud of suspicion that probably will not lift until the war is ended.

All Under Suspicion

If that same War Office could not form the Nisei into a "fifth column" legion here (and it probably could not for many are loyal Americans), the next and greatest effect it could hope for would be the situation which exists: all Japanese, loyal and disloyal alike under suspicion and grouped in a vast problem that is causing as much confusion and loss of energy as a battle might.

Yes, the Issei, or Japanese-Japanese, teachers have served their Emperor well. The young Nisei, who might otherwise all be classified as loyal, now must pay the penalty of their teaching.

The teachers will not be punished for treason, for they are not citizens; not even for sedition, it is likely, for their teachings stopped with the declaration of war, and even before that were not, so far as is known, in the direction of treasonable acts or sabotage.

"Propaganda" is the strongest term that is officially applied here to those teachings which were given in the Japanese tongue, in schoolhouses all up and down the Pacific Coast, after regular school hours, and with no white Americans in attendance or in supervision.

Costly to United States

"Propaganda" that will cost the Government of the United States at least many millions of dollars; that has—with the acts of other Japanese on various Pacific waterfronts—so alarmed a large section of the Pacific Coast population that there will be widespread unrest until all Japanese are moved inland and placed under guard.

Because white Americans can now only guess at what was taught in the Japanese language to thousands of Japanese-Americans who are now young men and women, and because all available evidence indicates that the Emperor-loyalty is the strongest loyalty many Japanese know, the teachers are being rounded up now and sent to a barbed-wire-enclosed detention camp at Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Army encampments in North Dakota and Montana, and elsewhere.

All of these teachers and others being rounded up with them are aliens. Being aliens, and under suspicion, they are at last theoretically being held for the United States Immigration Service, their right to remain in this country officially questioned. Each has the right to a separate hearing under our laws, and if current precedent holds, many will be released later as "not dangerous." Arrests of Japanese are being made in groups now. The teaching group, the "propaganda" group that worked upon and trained young Japanese-Americans for many years, just happened to be this week's group.

The group roundups are not made always in the order of the seriousness of the suspicions involved. Those aliens suspected of violent "fifth column" intentions were interned first, of course. The groups being taken into custody now are rounded up as soon as the lists of their names can be completed from a mass of records.

Prophets of gloom, predicting early attacks on Alaska and the West Coast, are intensifying the feeling that the Army should make greater haste in evacuating all Japanese.

A "civil affairs branch" of the Army's Western Defense Command has been set up this week end by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Commandant. It will have offices in all areas from which Axis citizens are to be removed with headquarters in San Francisco. An "Evacuee Property Department" has been set up in Los Angeles within the Federal Reserve Bank system to act as custodian for farm, business, and residential properties and intangible assets of evacuees.

The Japanese, who know they must leave soon, are getting advice from this Department, but most of them are obviously waiting for a "deadline" order before they move even from this No. 1 military zone. The great voluntary exodus hoped for by General DeWitt is not, apparently, materializing.

Remembering the teachings of the Japanese language schools through the years it is natural to wonder what the Japanese War Office through its agents may be advising the "loyal" Japanese of California, Washington, and Oregon to do right now.

Advised or not advised most of them are "staying put."

400 at Santa Fe

SANTA FE, N. M., March 16 (AP)—More than 400 Pacific Coast Japanese aliens arrived here March 14 and were hustled off to the Santa Fe detention station for internment.

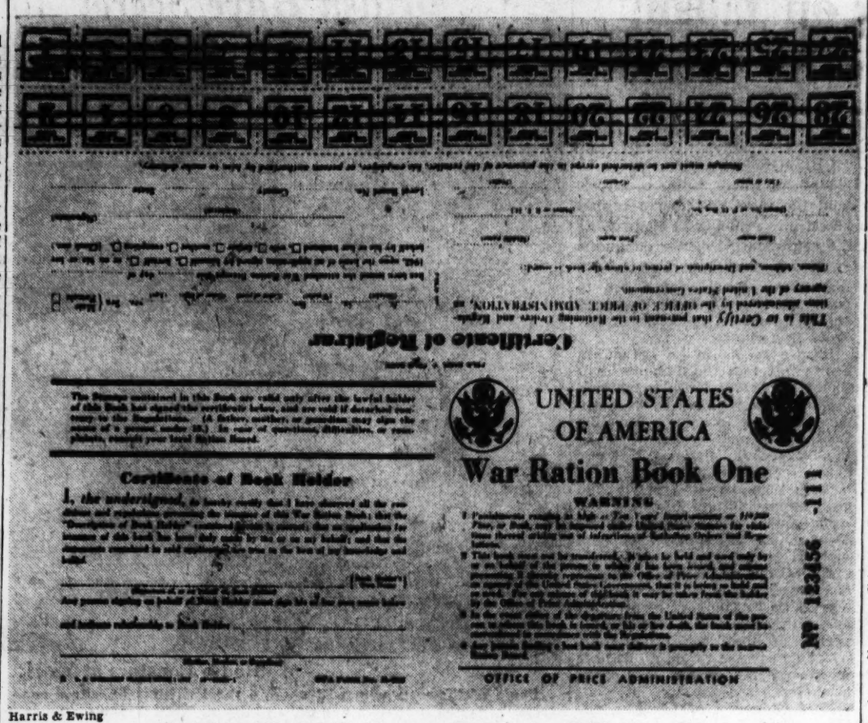
Two hours after a 12-car train bearing them from San Francisco and Los Angeles arrived, all of the aliens were behind the heavy, barbed wire fence surrounding the converted CCC camp.

The transfer proceeded under the watchful eyes of armed border patrolmen.

The detention camp is illuminated by flood lights and guarded by watch towers.

Originally designed to accommodate 500 CCC enrollees, the camp is expected to have room for 1,500 persons eventually.

What Your Ration Book Will Look Like



Harris & Ewing

The United States Prepares to Divide Available Supplies

These are the first and last pages, and inside pages with their detachable stamps, from the nation's War Ration Book No. 1 prepared in Washington. Books will soon be mailed by the Office of Price Administration to rationing boards throughout the country. Although no mention of sugar is made in them, indications are that they will be used for this commodity.

26 Rescued From Torpedoed U. S. Tanker

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16 (AP)—Oil-stained and flame-seared, 11 of the 26 survivors of a big United States tanker torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast March 12 spent nine hours on a tiny life raft before they were picked up by a Coast Guard cutter.

They were brought ashore at Southport, a fishing village near here. The other 15 survivors were landed at Charleston, S. C., officials of the Sixth Naval District announced.

Survivors of the tanker—which was armed—told of swimming in a sea ablaze from thousands of gallons of oil loosed from the sinking ship and they described how a quartermaster used his body as an oar lock on a life raft.

The Navy did not say how many of the crew were believed missing. Nor did it identify the tanker for publication.

Shipmates credited Quartermaster Edwin Chaney of Yeadon, Pa., with saving many lives. They said he swam to the raft after jumping overboard. Then, by calling directions and words of encouragement through the dense smoke and flames, he guided several men to the raft.

During the nine hours on the raft, Quartermaster Chaney and several survivors alternated in making human oar locks so the others could pull the heavy oars and get away from the flames.

Ensign Robert B. Hutchins, a Chicago lawyer, who commanded the gun crew of the tanker, said that when the torpedo struck he sought his crew. Nothing could be seen or heard of the enemy, he said. "When the flames got on top of us, we jumped over the side."

U-Boat Sinkings

BERLIN (from German Broadcasts), March 16 (AP)—The High Command announced today that a German bomber plane "in the Central Atlantic" sank a 2,000-ton British merchantman.

(Dispatches from Lisbon yesterday said the British freighter Tago had been sunk late that day by German bombers off Portugal.

(If the German High Command referred to this sinking, the reference to the Central Atlantic may have been meant to indicate latitude rather than longitude.)

A special bulletin of the German High Command claimed the sinking of 12 merchant vessels, totaling 70,000 tons and including three tankers, in Caribbean U-boat operations.

[The first radiocast of the German announcement did not state the period covered by the claim.]

One communiqué said that since the United States entered the war, 151 merchant ships, totaling 1,029,000 tons and including 58 tankers amounting to 442,000 tons, had been sunk in the Atlantic.

Tanker Is Warned

MEXICO, D. F., March 16 (AP)—An empty Mexican ship described as a tanker was twice detained by Axis submarines on a recent trip from New York, and allowed to proceed with a warning not to voyage again, dispatches from Tampico, Mexico, said today.

The dispatches did not give the ship's name or the dates when she was held up.

'Prudent Investment' Basis for Utilities Upheld

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—In an opinion holding constitutional the 1938 Federal Natural Gas Act, the supreme Court today left the Federal Power Commission free to adopt a proposal advocated by President Roosevelt for valuing public utilities for rate making purposes on the basis of the amount "prudently invested."

Chief Justice Stone delivered the unanimous opinion that upheld a Power Commission order directing the Natural Gas Pipe Line Company of America and Texoma Natural Gas Company, both of Chicago, to reduce their rates sufficiently to lower operating revenues by $3,750,000 annually.

The Justice Department had asked the tribunal to give judicial sanction to the prudent investment theory of valuing utilities and to overrule an 1898 decision holding that the reproduction cost was an essential element in arriving at a fair valuation.

"The Constitution," Chief Justice Stone said, "does not bind rate-making bodies to the service of any single formula or combination of formulas. Agencies to whom this legislative power has been delegated are free, within the ambit of their statutory authority, to make the pragmatic adjustments which may be called for by particular circumstances."

In a separate concurring opinion, Justices Black, Doublas and Murphy expressed the opinion that "this is an appropriate occasion to lay the ghost of the 1898 decision (Smyth v. Ames) which has haunted utility regulation."

"As we read the opinion of the Court," the three Justices said, "the Commission is now freed from the compulsion of admitting evidence on reproduction cost or of giving any weight to that element of 'fair value.' The Commission may now adopt, if it chooses, prudent investment as a rate base—the base long advocated by Mr. Justice Brandeis. . . . There could be no constitutional objection if the Commission adhered to that formula and rejected all others."

This was the first rate proceeding under the Natural Gas Act to reach the court. The Power Commission said other cases pending before it involved companies with property valued at $1,000,000,000.

Press Freedom

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Supreme Court granted permission today to the New York State Publishers Association to file a brief contending that a libel decision by the Federal Circuit Court at New York, if upheld, "will limit and shackle the force of the press as an instrument of public welfare."

Permission was sought to present the brief in connection with forthcoming arguments on a libel suit brought by Representative Martin L. Sweeney (D) of Ohio against the Schenectady (New York) Union Publishing Company.

Mr. Sweeney claimed to have been libelled by statements published in the Schenectady Union Star in 1938 that he was opposing the appointment of Emerich Burt Freed as Federal District Judge at Cleveland on the ground that Mr. Freed was a Jew.

Charles J. Tobin, counsel for the Publishers Association, asserted in his motion for permission to file the brief that the controlling question was "whether the alleged publication . . . is libelous per se under the law of New York State."

Mr. Tobin said the publishing company had granted permission to file the brief, but that Mr. Sweeney had refused.

Network Review

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review a decision by a Three-Judge Federal Court at New York which dismissed suits brought by the National Broadcasting Company, Inc., and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., to enjoin the Communications Commission from enforcing restrictions on chain broadcasting.

The companies challenged a FCC order barring exclusive network affiliate station contracts and owning two networks.

Such an order, the companies contend in the Three-Judge Court, constitute d an unauthorized attempt to enforce the Federal Anti-trust Laws.

In a two to one decision, the Three-Judge Court held that it did not have jurisdiction to pass on the order.

Japanese Trickery Bared in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 16 (AP)—Epithets against the Germans rose from thousands yesterday at a Porto Alegre demonstration over the sinking of Brazilian ships as a drive against "fifth columnists" in Brazil resulted in seizure of a high Japanese Army officer posing as an icecream dealer.

After listening to orators denounce the Axis, the Porto Alegre group sang Brazil's national anthem, then dispersed without attack on German establishments such as marked similar demonstrations here and at other cities last week.

Passing the United States Consulate, the demonstrators paused to shout a mighty cheer for Brazilian-North American solidarity.

The Japanese, identified as Hieji Gemba, was taken into custody at Recife. He has been in Brazil nine years, traveling much of the time between the major ports of Recife and Belem, representing himself variously as an "agriculturist" and "retailer."

He came under suspicion recently when he started withdrawing fat accounts from Brazilian banks. Police searching his house found a big bank roll in his bed.

First of Graduates In Flying Sergeants

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The War Department announced March 14 that the first class of flying sergeants had been graduated as United States Army pilots.

Training of enlisted men began last autumn at a civil contract flying school in the Air Corps Gulf Coast area. They received the same ground and air instruction given aviation cadets, who become officers.

The enlisted men attain the rank of Staff Sergeant pilots upon graduation and are paid $108 a month while on flight duty.

The War Department said other enlisted men are now being trained to fly combat planes. It was estimated about 20 per cent of the Army's pilot strength would be composed of noncommissioned officers.

Coast Guard Vessel Attacked

HAVANA, March 16 (AP)—Radio stations listened today for word from a United States Coast Guard vessel given as the source of a distress signal heard here yesterday which said she had been attacked by a submarine prowling the Caribbean Sea.

The SOS said that a United States Coast Guard vessel was being abandoned after being torpedoed, shelled, and machine-gunned near Guadeloupe, a French island in the lesser Antilles chain at the eastern end of the Caribbean.

Eleven survivors were known to have reached shore from the torpedoed sugar transport Colabee, a 5,000-ton freighter which was sunk by a submarine last Thursday night with a cargo said to have included 37,000 sacks of sugar.

One of her crewmen, John Fred Eckman of Brooklyn, first assistant engineer and a veteran of 28 years of seafaring, told of his night aboard the doomed ship, when he could hear cries for help from his shipmates who had gone overboard, but was powerless to respond.

There was no word of 25 others from the Colabee's crew of 36.

Seven Days on Raft

MERIDA, Mexico, March 16 (AP)—A tale of seven days stranded on a life raft after their ship went down with half its crew was told yesterday by survivors of the torpedoed Norwegian freighter Gunny.

The sailors said there 2,360-ton ship was torpedoed without warning by an unidentified submarine early the afternoon of March 2, six days after it left Trinidad en route to New York on a voyage from West Africa.

The Gunny sank immediately with 13 of its crew of 26, the survivors reported. The other 13 crowded aboard one of the ship's life rafts, where one of them passed on.

The 12 survivors, including the Gunny's captain Otto Henrichsen, were picked up seven days after the torpedoing by the Swedish freighter Tenmaren, which landed them at Progress.

Texan Survivors

HAVANA, March 16 (AP)—Survivors of the Merchant vessel Texan sunk by a submarine off the Northeast Cuba coast reached Havana last night. None of the 47 men are unaccounted for. Of the survivors, five were slightly injured. The 7,005-ton ship is property of American-Hawaiian Steamship Company and was en route south.

Official Request to Save Anti-Freeze in Autos

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The office of Price Administration asked filling station operators today to impress on motorists the necessity for draining and saving the anti-freeze from their radiators for use next winter.

"A successful campaign against waste will save millions of gallons of anti-freeze at a time when every gallon of alcohol is needed to make explosives," OPA said in a letter to oil distributors.

Latest Pressure by Nazis Put on Powerless Danes

By Joachim Joesten

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany is not content to have Denmark merely a "prisoner" of the Axis. In effect, the Nazis have told the Danes, "You are now part and parcel of the Axis; you must do what we do, go where we go and adopt our ideology."

Nazism's plans for Denmark have been growing more apparent ever since Berlin figuratively held a gun at the back of Danish Foreign Minister Eric Scavenius and forced him to affix his signature to the Anti-Comintern Pact on Nov. 25, 1941.

Even though the report that the Nazis were pressuring Denmark for an auxiliary corps of 200,000 men may be exaggerated (this figure really is quite out of proportion with the country's available man power) there can be no doubt that heavy demands have been made for Danish troops to join in the spring offensive against Russia. In order to placate public opinion, this military assistance will probably take the form of a manifold enlargement of the existing "Free Corps Denmark," ostensibly a volunteer formation which is, however, commanded by Regular Army officers.

Perhaps more significant still is the large-scale anti-Semitic campaign which has been whipped up in Denmark since signing of the pact. Heretofore, anti-Semitism in Denmark had been confined to the various small Nazi parties and had made little headway among the people or in administrative measures. The number of Jews in Denmark has always been insignificant, numbering less than 1 per cent of the population.

Anti-Semitic Campaign

An early indication of the anti-Semitic drive was seen last May when a Jew-baiting weekly, closely modeled on Julius Streicher's "Stürmer" made its appearance on Copenhagen newsstands. Its name was "Kamptegnet" (Battle Signal) and it was edited by Aage H. Andersen and Olga Eggers, leaders of the so-called "National-Socialist Workers' Party" which shortly afterward merged with Dr. Fritz Clausen's somewhat better known D. N. S. A. P. or "Denmark's National-Socialist Workers' Party."

Next step was the setting up, in Copenhagen, of a "Danish anti-Jewish League" coupled with an information and publishing center. This new outfit, jointly controlled by the three aforenamed persons, was able, from the start, to enlist the sympathetic collaboration of both the German occupation authorities and the pro-Nazi wing of the Stauning Cabinet.

This was shortly followed by the signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact which opened wide the doors to a systematic persecution of Jews and of all progressive elements in Denmark. On Nov. 28, the Wilhelmstrasse issued a statement to the effect that "in view of the close relationship existing between Communism and the international Jewry, it is to be expected that countries which have signed the anti-Comintern Pact will sooner or later also take up the Jewish problem in one form or another."

In response to this broad hint from Berlin, the Danish Government, early last December, "took up the Jewish problem."

The Cabinet, as on earlier occasions when all-out collaboration with Germany was the issue, split into three camps. Foreign Minister Eric Scavenius, Minister of Justice Eigil Thune Jacobsen, and Minister of Transports Gunnar Larsen, advocated speedy adoption of the so-called "Nuremberg Laws" which Germany introduced in 1938. Six or seven other Ministers resolutely opposed the measure and one or two others reserved their decision.

At this point, it is reported, King Christian X, for the second or third time since the invasion, saved the situation by threatening to abdicate if the Germans should insist on forcing the Government's hands. The Nazis, who are not yet prepared to govern Denmark directly or to make Fritz Clausen Prime Minister, dropped their extreme demands, for the time being at least.

However, it is reliably reported that the Minister of Justice, although the matter has been officially shelved, recently issued detailed instructions to all police authorities to register all Jews in their jurisdiction and to keep a vigilant eye on them. More stringent measures, the police officials are said to have been advised, would follow shortly.

Viewed With Deep Concern

Meanwhile, the Nazi organs "Faedrelandet" (a Copenhagen daily) and "Kamptegnet" have launched a furious anti-Semitic campaign, publishing lists of prominent Jews in the administration, in business and in the liberal professions. Principal targets of this drive are the President of Denmark's National Bank, C. V. Bramsnaes, the Chief of the Statistical Department Einar Cohn and Professor Stephán Hurwitz of Copenhagen University.

If one considers that even in Germany it took Jew-baiters more than five years to achieve their extreme demands, the present state of affairs in Denmark can only be viewed with greatest concern.

Along with the systematic campaign for the elimination of all Jews from public life and business, there has been a wave of terroristic acts which has already led, in several instances, to such ignominies as the desecration of Jewish cemeteries or monuments. For example, last Nov. 19, the statue of the Danish-Jewish poet, M. Goldschmidt, in Frederiksberg Park was profaned and mutilated. Next day, the "Faedrelandet," far from disowning Nazi authorship of the act, called on the Government to remove all statues and busts of Jews from public parks.

Another Trip to Berlin

No one can say, at this stage, how long the authority of King Christian and the determined opposition of the overwhelming majority of the Danish nation will be able to protect Denmark's few Jews from suffering the fate of their coreligionists in Germany.

The chances are that they will at best be able to fight a delaying action. The ultimate triumph of Vidkun Quisling in Norway is a bad omen for Denmark as well. It will be remembered that Quisling, last Sept. 5, predicted that "in Denmark, too, the National-Socialist movement may any day now acquire decisive influence on the country's political affairs."

It was in all probability in order to make such a development certain that the Danish Nazi leader, Fritz Clausen, has just made another trip to Berlin. Nothing is known yet about the results of this pilgrimage, if any, but there are definite signs that Denmark is due for additional Nazification by threat or by force.

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U. S. Submarine Raid on Japanese?

Continued from Page 1

River in a counteroffensive 80 miles north of Rangoon, capturing the town of Shwegyin. It is also significant that a United States air headquarters has been set up in India.

Southwest Pacific:

While the Sydney Radio reported that 14 Japanese bombing planes had raided Darwin on the North Australian coast, the defenders of Australia, assisted by American airmen, were striving to break up Japanese preparations for a possible invasion of Australia. Defenders of the island-continent claimed that heavy new blows had been dealt enemy air bases and shipping in the island-dotted seas to the north.

Heavy American bombers were reported to have participated in broad offensive sweeps by the Royal Australian Air Force, during which, the Air Ministry said, attacks were made March 15 on a Japanese airdrome at Dili, in Portuguese Timor, and on invasion bases at Rabaul and Gasmata, New Britain.

The Japanese announced Feb. 20 that their troops had landed on Portuguese Timor to oust Australian and Dutch troops dispatched there last December. The Australians have reported bombing attacks on Japanese shipping off Dili and Koepang, Capital of the Dutch half of the island, but have made no previous mention of the establishment of an enemy air base at Dili.

At Rabaul and Gasmata, American and Australian raiders, dodging through fierce antiaircraft fire, were said to have plastered runways, hangars, and grounded Japanese airplanes with bombs in daring low-altitude attacks. These bases, which help the Japanese control the vital waterway leading southward between New Guinea and New Britain, are some 800 miles from the Australian mainland.

Dispatches from Port Moresby, strategic port on the South Coast of New Guinea, said the raiders at Rabaul and Gasmata were unopposed by Japanese fighters.

Complementing these air blows was the announcement that a United Nations submarine had sunk 60,000 tons of Japanese shipping in a 15,000-mile foray through Indonesian, Philippine, and Malayan waters.

The nationality of the submarine, which docked safely at Perth after surviving several attacks with depth charges and aerial bombs during its 60-day voyage, was not disclosed.

Reports were published here, however, that the United States was launching an offensive against Japanese overseas communications with a vast fleet of submarines forming the spearhead of the attack. No authority was given for the reports.

Newspapers, meanwhile, warned that the battle for Australia was moving rapidly toward a climax and cited reports that the Japanese were sending troops out of China, presumably to strengthen forces gathering for an Australian invasion.

Observers said Allied bombers were helping the Australian Air Force step up its assaults upon potential invasion bases, but they suggested the need for getting further reinforcements quickly was the chief motive behind the address which Prime Minister John Curtin radiocast to the people of the United States March 14, when he asserted the fall of Australia would open the way for an attack upon the American West Coast.

Japanese offensive gestures during the week end apparently were limited to attacks on Port Moresby and Thursday Island, in the 100-mile-wide strait separating Australia from New Guinea.

Australian fighters broke up the attack on Thursday Island, 30 miles north of Cape York, shooting down one bomber and two fighters and damaging several others, the Air Ministry said. No casualties were reported.

Nine Japanese bombers participated in the attack on Port Moresby, but they were kept at a high altitude by antiaircraft fire.

Meanwhile, the correspondent said, the Japanese seemed to be trying to test out the defenses of Torres Strait without taking any unnecessary risks.

Other unofficial advices said the Australians in New Guinea were waging guerrilla warfare against Japanese patrols in practically unexplored country along the Markham River near the Huon Gulf, some 150 miles north of Port Moresby.

The Japanese landed eight days ago at two places on the Huon Gulf—Salamaua and Lae.

Experienced bushmen, the Australians were said to have retreated from those places to cannibal-infested hill country to become raiding "bush rangers," sweeping down on the Japanese at night and forcing them to stay close to the coast.

Burma:

British Imperial forces, stiffening their resistance after a long retreat, were unofficially reported today to have recrossed to the east bank of the Sittang River in a counteroffensive and to have captured Shwegyin, 80 miles north of Rangoon.

The British were forced to draw back over the Sittang River a few days ago in a retreat which opened the way to the Japanese occupation of Rangoon, the Capital and chief port.

Shwegyin was recaptured in a house-to-house fight with about 500 Japanese.

Crossing the river on rafts north of the town, the Imperials attempted a surprise attack, which failed, however, because patrols of Thailand and Burmese troops gave the alarm.

An Indian havildar (sergeant) was the hero of the capture of Shwegyin, the most effective British offensive action since the Japanese invasion of Burma.

Disguising himself as a coolie, he mingled with a labor gang digging trenches for the Japanese. He obtained all the necessary information about Japanese strength, dispositions, and plans, and returned to the British lines.

In London, a military commentator described Shwegyin, which is three miles east of the Sittang, as possibly a cornerstone of the new British-Chinese defense line across Central Burma which the British commander, Sir Archibald P. Wavell, has declared will be defended to the utmost.

Meanwhile, a United States Air Headquarters has been set up in India, one step in fast-developing preparations toward the goal not only of stopping the Japanese in Burma but also of seizing the offensive.

This was disclosed March 15 by Air Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, the former chief of the RAF Bomber Command in Britain, who has been assigned to head the air front in India.

The quietly confident Air Marshal told, in a press conference, a story of growing aerial might and of determination to make it help turn the tide of war on the Asian mainland from the defensive to the offensive for the United Nations.

"We are going to carry the war into the enemy's country, into Japan," he asserted. "We are not going to be content to put up an umbrella and sit underneath for the enemy to come to attack us."

The arrival in increasing numbers of the latest models of American and British warplanes was announced by Sir Richard.

"Reinforcements are coming through faster. Our plans are being accelerated."

At the same time, the Colonial Office in London announced British steps to shape up the defense of Ceylon against Japanese invasion of India, by naming Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton as commander-in-chief of all British forces on the Indian Ocean island.

It said Sir Geoffrey would direct naval, military, air, and civilian defense operations.

Actually, according to a Reuters report from Colombo, Capital of Ceylon, Sir Geoffrey assumed his new post a week ago but has not yet intervened in the civil administration of Gov. Sir Andrew Caldecott.

Task of Australian In India Completed

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, March 16

Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that Sir Bertram Stevens, former Premier of New South Wales and Australian representative on the United Nations' Supply Council at New Delhi, India, had been called home.

"Sir Bertram's job in New Delhi is finished and he is coming back," said Mr. Curtin, but declined to amplify his statement.

3 Reserve Divisions To Enter Service

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The War Department has announced it would bring into active service three additional infantry divisions as a part of the Army's urgent expansion to 3,600,000 men.

The divisions, their headquarters and commanding officers are:

76th, Fort Meade, Md., Brig. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt.

79th, Camp Pickett, Va., Brig. Gen. Ira T. Wyche.

81st, Camp Rucker, Ala., Brig. Gen. Gustav H. Franke.

All are reserve divisions which have existed only in paper form since their demobilization after the World War. The process of organizing and supplying the approximately 15,000 officers and men for each began yesterday, and is scheduled to continue for three months. Additional months of intensive training will follow.

Under a new policy decided on since Pearl Harbor, most of the enlisted men will be taken directly from reception centers rather than as heretofore from replacement training centers.

Army expansion plans for 1942, as announced by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson call for "activation" or establishment of 32 infantry divisions, a large proportion of which will be fully motorized.

Selectee Wins Case In Getting Job Back

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16 (AP)—In what was described as one of the first cases of its kind in the country, an army selectee discharged from service last November because of his age recovered his job and $646 for 17 weeks' back pay after U. S. Attorney Don C. Miller prepared to sue his former employer.

Clarence E. Wire, Assistant Manager of the State Theater Company in Youngstown, was drafted in March, 1941. When he returned in November the theater refused to re-employ him, Mr. Miller said.

The Selective Service Act states companies must re-employ such men unless they can show a change in economic status to prevent it. Referring to the action Mr. Miller declared, "it will undoubtedly set a precedent for all similar cases."

Rachel Field

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., March 16 (AP)—Rachel Field, who passed on yesterday, was author of "All This and Heaven Too" and other novels and plays.

In 1929, before her novel writing period, Miss Field was awarded the John Newberry medal for the most distinguished contribution to literature for children. She was born in New York City and had lived here for the past four years.

Miss Field was the wife of Arthur S. Pedersen, with whom she collaborated in 1937 on "To See Ourselves."

Her last novel is "And Now Tomorrow," to be published in June. It is now running serially in a magazine.

Wood Tires Burn Up Road

Wide World

His Car Rolls a Hoop

Believe it or not, Claude Habberstad of Boontown, N. J., drove his car equipped on the front wheels with wooden tires invented by him at a clip of 75 miles an hour. The tire is toughened by a chemical process, is bolted to the wheel and will, in Mr. Habberstad's opinion, be the answer to the rubber tire shortage.

Vladivostok

Continued from Page 1

here estimate that the Japanese probably have 30 divisions massed along the northern frontiers and another 18 or 20 divisions in China. The forces in Manchukuo are believed to include at least a half-dozen tank regiments.

Russians Also Busy

From the Soviet viewpoint the problem is similar. Like the Japanese they have a large well-equipped independent army in the Far East, with Vladivostok as its main naval and air base. And like the Japanese they have got their hands full in fighting on another front. So far the Soviets' attitude has been that they prefer to run the risk of a sudden surprise attack by the Japanese in Siberia, rather than be diverted from the main task of defeating the Germans in Europe.

Opinion here appears to be divided as to the wisdom of this policy. Most appear to agree that the Soviets should continue to concentrate entirely on the war against Hitler in the West.

To do otherwise, they say, would be to make the same strategic blunder that Hitler made in June last year when he invaded Russia instead of concentrating his attack against England as his main foe.

Others on the contrary take the line that, as Sir Stafford Cripps has said, there are issues between Russia and Japan which can only be settled by a war, and that the Soviets ought not to leave the advantages of surprise and initiative to Japan, but ought to profit by the strategic offensive value of Vladivostok from which Tokyo could be effectively bombed.

United Axis Strategy

Various rumors of an impending Japanese attack on Russian Siberia are believed here to signify that an agreement has been reached between the Axis powers—chiefly, of course, Germany and Japan—that they must both win by a united stategy or they are both doomed to defeat.

If the Russian successes against Germany continue unchecked and Hitler is unable to launch a successful spring offensive, then this might well mean that Britain and America as well as the Soviets, would be able in due time to turn their full attention to the Far East.

Hitler on the other hand, in the face of his reversals in Russia, has now had to acknowledge that his chances of victory depend on being able to break British-American sea power by the combined onslaught of the Japanese fleet and German submarines and air force.

Thus everything points to Axis strategy having been closely coordinated with Tokyo, and that therefore Japanese attempts to strike a sudden surprise knock-out blow at Vladivostok on a "Pearl Harbor" model is more than a possibility—it is a dangerous probability.

Menzies Sees Victory Through Convictions

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Australia

Former Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies said yesterday "the British Empire stands nearer destruction than ever dreamed of."

"We must have courage," he said in an address. "Many of us have shown very little courage in the past 20 years—that moral courage which enables people to stand up to things which are unpopular.

"If the war is to be determined merely by a mathematician we shall be defeated in 1942, but if you believe that the great struggle of the world is between thruth and falsehood, between daylight and dark, and that the forces of daylight must win, then in 1942 the enemy will learn that victory in this war is not for him. We can and shall win this war if we really believe in these things."

Pre-Flight Training for Boys

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—In an announcement which, for the first time delineated a national aviation program designed to make the United States supreme in the air for the war effort, Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air, said here aviation courses would be made available to students in elementary and secondary schools.

Roughly, the educational program is intended to counteract the German primary and secondary school program, instituted in 1936, which has poured 25,000 young men a year into the German Air Force.

The Government's aim is to provide pre-flight training to pre-college American youth.

Instead of 25,000 students a year, the Government beginning next September plans to "process" 45,000 flying students each year, and the elementary school studies are intended as a pre-flying course indoctrination in aviation.

Under his direction, ground school and flight instruction is being given now in more than 500 colleges. That number will be increased under a directive of the War Department by which the entire pilot training facilities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration will be devoted to the war effort.

Mr. Hinckley referred to a production of 45,000 combat planes for 1942, and remarked, "Just think what that means in terms of personnel—in number of pilots and navigators alone, not to speak of bombardiers, trained aerial observers and photographers, gunners, and skilled mechanics to service the planes on the ground."

The CAA, he pointed out, had trained 75,000 Americans to fly since the civilian pilot training program was instituted in 1939, and 15,000 are now flying for the Army and Navy. Nine thousand more are in other branches of the armed services.

Duke of Atholl

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—John George Stewart-Murray, the Duke of Atholl, who passed on today at his Perthshire home, East Wood, was a veteran of campaigns in Egypt and South Africa and of the Gallipoli expedition of the World War.

He was present at the battles of Atbara and Khartoum while serving with the Nile expedition in 1898 and shortly afterward served in South Africa during the Boer War. He was Commandant of the Scottish Horse during the First World War.

The Duke formerly served as Lord Chamberlain and as member of the civil aerial transport committee. He visited the United States in 1928.

His brother, Lord James Stewart-Murray, succeeds to the dukedom.

The Duke had been serving in this war as a Home Guard private, taking turns on sentry duty at Whitehall until last week.

Chinese Transport Crash Probed On Orders of Chiang

CHUNGKING, China, March 16 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has ordered an inquiry into the crash of a Chinese transport plane Saturday night in which two American advisers to his Government and the head of a British Military Mission were among the 13 fatalities.

Five victims of the crash, which followed a mid-air burst of flames that ripped off the DC-2 (Douglas) transport's tail, were Americans.

The accident occurred shortly after the take-off from Kunming, end of the Burma Road, on a flight to Chungking. There were four survivors.

The Americans who perished were Lieut. Col. Otto C. George of Hiawatha, Kan., a member of the United States Military Mission to China; Dr. Fenimore B. Lynch, adviser to the Central Bank of China; Lieutenant Frederick L. Kohler and Emil S. Scott, the plane's pilot and co-pilot; and William Schuler of North Bergen, N. J., a photographer.

Maj. Gen. Lancelot Dennys, head of a British Military Mission to Free China, was the chief British victim, among whom also were King's Messenger James Percy Russell, a Mrs. Cecil Lowe and her son.

Survivors were Col. H. Edwards of President Roosevelt's special mission to General Chiang; a Briton, P. C. Fogarty, former Commissioner for the Burmese Shan States, and two Chinese.

General Dennys had been Britain's military attaché in the Chungking Embassy before heading the mission of aid.

'Star-Spangled Banner' Streamlining Proposed

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., March 16 (AP)—A streamlined version of "The Star-Spangled Banner" easier on the man on the street, in the camps, and on the high seas was proposed today by Army and colle experts.

Try A-flat and you won't be flat on those high notes, say Capt. Howard Bronson, in charge of music for the Army's Morale Division, and Dr. George Sallade Howard, associate professor of music in extension at the Pennsylvania State College.

They have collaborated on a new arrangement of the national anthem, putting it in the lower key of A-flat which they assert is "easily singable by Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen."

To popularize their arrangement, copies will be distributed without charge to every Army camp band in the nation and it will be given a formal premiere before a national conference of 6,000 public school music directors in Milwaukee, March 26.

Critics Called Hitler Aids

COLCHESTER, England, March 16 (AP)—Lord Croft, Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, told Britons they must "stamp out fretful, querulous criticism" of the Empire's armed forces because that is "simply playing the enemy's game."

He called attempts to lay the blame for defeats in the East Indies and Pacific war zones "mere guesswork" and said such criticism "is as helpful to Hitler and his Japanese fellow criminals as if the critic were a Quisling in their pay."

"When in an hour, sea power was wrested from the Americans and the Allies in the East, our whole strategic defenses crumbled for the moment," he said in a speech here.

"I am shocked to read articles trying to lay the blame on the British forces—naval, military, or air—when we have not as yet a tittle of evidence to prove they failed their country.

"I have seen suggestions that troops in Singapore should not have surrendered at the end of 'only seven days fighting.'"

Lord Croft declared many of these men actually had been fighting all the way down the Malayan Peninsula for 10 weeks against great odds and had suffered many casualties.

"The full facts have not reached us yet and all judgment should be suspended," he concluded. "But for the honor of the Army and its leaders who fought and died and who never yield until they are cut off from water, ammunition, and supplies, I hope these base calumnies will be treated not only with contempt but with righteous wrath."

[Acording to CBS, which heard the radiocast in New York, Lord Croft said that British forces in the Mediterranean theater had inflicted casualties of "over 400,000 and probably 500,000" on Axis troops. This figure was given as covering killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, but apart from the "the German and Italian reinforcements which the Navy and Air Force sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean."]

U. S. Sea Force Reported Concentrated Off Australia

Continued from Page 1

Helfrich of the Royal Netherlands Navy since the resignation of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, U. S. N. It is thought likely, however, that the remnants of the fleet will be transferred either to Indian waters, under a British commander, or to Australian-New Zealand waters, under an American officer.

Losses of Japan

Commenting upon the present situation in the southwestern Pacific, Admiral Hart said that in addition to the enemy ships known to have been sunk, many Japanese vessels have been severely damagd—so much so that it is doubtful if all of them reached port.

He also said that American submarines are operating all around the Japanese and that "the submarines' total bag of enemy ships is large—and nearly all of them remain as an experienced force of great power for carrying on the war."

As against the two heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, seven destroyers and one sloop lost by the Allies, it is thought virtually certain that the Japanese lost one cruiser and one destroyer, while two other cruisers and three destroyers are believed to have been damaged so severely that their loss is possible, although by no means sure.

While no attempt is being made here to minimize the seriousness of the Allied losses, it is recalled, however, that is the first defeat of any such magnitude suffered by the democracies in this part of the world since the attack upon Pearl Harbor and the loss of the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse more than three months

Japanese Losses

The Japanese, on the other hand, have been sustaining naval losses with what seems to be a remarkable regularity, with the Allies scoring through the use of bombing planes, torpedo planes, surface crew, submarines, and land-based artillery. Japanese losses in aircraft carriers, cruisers, and destroyers have been particularly heavy, according to information available to Washington.

It is the opinion of many persons who have followed the war closely during the past three months that, despite Pearl Harbor, the United States' superiority over Japan in the point of warship tonnage available for use is now considerably greater than it was before Dec. 7 due to Japanese losses.

This optimistic viewpoint is tempered, however, by the realization that Japan still is in a position to concentrate its forces in a much smaller area than that patrolled by the United States Navy and that, consequently, Japanese striking power may be greater at certain points than is the Allied power opposing it.

The 9,050-ton heavy cruiser Houston was the first American cruiser, lost in this war, while the 1,193-ton Pope was the sixth destroyer lost by this nation. It is estimated that the United States still has 40 to 45 on hand with a large number under construction and from 175 to 180 destroyers with an equal number planned or building.

British to Compel Home Guard Service

NEW YORK (CBS)—Enrollment in the British Home Guard will be made compulsory in four civil defense areas, the British Radio reports, quoting an announcement by the War Office.

"Mr. Duncan Sandys, Financial Secretary to the War Office," the broadcast said, "announced that enrollment in the Home Guard will be made compulsory in four civil defense regions, corresponding roughly with areas embraced by the Eastern, Southeastern, and Southern Military Commands.

"Mr. Sandys said that voluntary recruitment in some areas had been insufficient. Compulsory enrollment in further areas would be introduced when necessary."

WPA to Use Idle Shops For Training War Workers

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—A program to utilize a large number of idle machine, welding and sheet metal shops for the training of war production workers was announced here by the Work Projects Administration.

Howard O. Hunter, WPA Administrator, said State administrators were authorized to lease idle shops and make them available to school authorities for expansion of defense training programs if the schools lacked funds for this purpose.

Mr. Hunter said that each lease would provide for immediate return of the shop to the lessor upon receipt of a war production contract.

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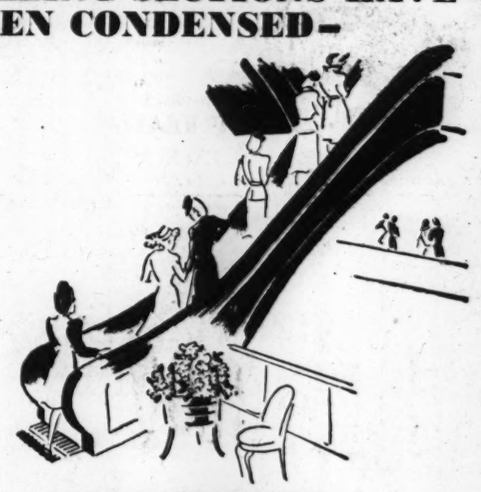

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Veteran Outfielder Catches Attention of Braves Management as Schedule Nears

Bruins and Olympics Enter Hockey Play-Offs This Week

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With just one more game apiece left to play in their respective league seasons, the Boston Bruins and Boston Olympics today were looking ahead to the start of the annual spring excitement in hockey—the play-offs.

For the Bruins the play-offs for the Stanley Cup will begin in Chicago next Sunday night, where the Cup defenders will try to get the jump on the Black Hawks in their best-of-three series. The second game will be played back here in Boston one week from tomorrow, with the third game if necessary also taking place here one week from Thursday.

Olympics Away

The Olympics begin their play-offs for the U. S. Amateur Hockey Association championship tomorrow night in Washington. They will play a second game at Johnstown, Friday, and then return to Boston to face Johnstown here, Saturday. In this league the play-offs find each qualified team playing a home-and-home series with the other qualifiers.

Meanwhile the Bruins will take on Brooklyn Americans in their final N. H. L. game at the Garden tomorrow night, while the Olympics take over the Garden Wednesday evening to wind up their regular season's efforts with Atlantic City.

Ordinarily playing Americans tomorrow in the wind-up would not mean much for the Bruins, who would like to take the game as a tune-up for the play-offs. Amerks, however, will probably not let the Bruins off that easily, for instead of being counted out of the play-offs they find themselves still with a slight chance to make the grade. Should they beat Bruins while Montreal drops its final game to Toronto, Thursday, Amerks would take over the sixth and final play-off position by virtue of having scored more goals than Canadiens. Bill Cowley will return to action for his first game in nearly two months.

On their side of the picture the Olympics originally thought that their final game Wednesday against Atlantic City would give them a chance to tie Johnstown and New York for the Eastern League championship, but a ridiculous ruling by League President Tom Lockhart has handed New York the title on a silver platter.

Saturday night Atlantic City beat New York 7-6 in overtime. Sunday New York defeated Johnstown 11-1. This made Johnstown and New York tied for the league championship with 74 points, each team having finished the season.

Chance to Tie

Along came the Olympics with victories Saturday over Washington and over River Vale yesterday to total 72 points. By beating Atlantic City Wednesday, Olympics would tie the other two teams for the championship.

Yet after the 'Pics' victory of last night, and following the New York victory over Johnstown, Lockhart announced that New York's 7-6 loss of Saturday night had been reversed into a 6-5 New York victory. He said that he had attended that game with Phil Thompson, league secretary-treasurer, and that they had decided that the tying goal by Atlantic City had been scored after the end of the game and that the overtime should not have been played. Yet at the time Referee Johnny Wilken ruled the goal legitimate, and Lockhart failed to make his announcement until 24 hours later.

Such developments, however, should not be too unexpected from a league which makes its players go through a 60-game schedule, which finds its president paid by the owners of one of the clubs, and which operates two if not three of the clubs in the league. The circuit barely got through the winter this season, one of the clubs having serious financial difficulties, and another, River Vale, being forced to cut down to 10 players to meet expenses. River Vale even came to Boston with just eight skaters a week ago—a hollow showing for hockey and a poor return for spectators who had put their money on the line.

As for yesterday's Olympic-River Vale game, probably the less said the better, for it was a mockery of the sport. Any time a visiting coach can flout good sense by playing five men when he could play six, by lying down in pretended boredom on the bench, by playing more men than he should at another point, by sending his whole team—including his goalie—to the penalty box to show his annoyance at the referee's ruling, and finally by getting himself forcibly removed from direct charge of his team, it is time to take steps to correct a situation that could become dangerous for hockey and dangerous for Boston Garden.

National Hockey League

Games to Play		W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
6	New York	29	17	2	60	177	143
1	Toronto	27	17	3	57	155	129
1	Boston	24	17	6	54	152	115
1	Chicago	22	22	3	47	141	149
1	Detroit	18	25	4	40	134	143
1	Montreal	17	27	3	37	127	170
1	Brooklyn	16	28	3	35	130	167

Club Abounds in Champions

Wide World

Five Titleholders in One Club

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Few golf clubs can match the Virginia Country Club of Long Beach when it comes to women champions. Five feminine members are title winners and all except Elizabeth Hicks Newell will represent the club in the California women's amateur championship tournament over their own course April 20-24. Here are the five holding their trophies and golf clubs aloft. Left to right: Peggy Rutledge, winner of the Palm Springs Invitational title; Mrs. James Ferrie, 1940 state champion; Elizabeth Hicks Newell, 1941 national amateur and state champion who has since turned professional; Mrs. Ray Williams, Long Beach City champion, and Dorothy Kielty, Los Angeles medal play champion.

Dartmouth And Princeton Get All-Star Spots

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—One senior, three juniors and a sophomore make up the All-Star Eastern Intercollegiate basketball team chosen for the Associated Press by the league coaches—an indication that fans will see even better games in the years to come.

Two of the juniors are the wheelhorses of the Dartmouth squad, forward George Munroe and center Jim Olsen. The pair sparked the Hanover Indians into a tie for the championship with Princeton, which contributes sophomore forward George Lawry and senior guard Dewey Bartlett to the honor line-up.

Fifth Member

The fifth member is Sam Hunter of Cornell, a junior.

Second team: forwards—William Stewart, Cornell, and Robert Myers, Dartmouth: center—George Burditt, Jr., Harvard; guards—Stanley Shaug and Charles Pearson, both of Dartmouth.

Honorable mention: Les Martens and Stewart McIlvennan, Columbia; John Munda and Edward Lloyd, Princeton, Tom Vogt, Yale; Charles Viguers and Henry Soleliac, Jr., Pennsylvania; and J. Christopher Finegan, Harvard.

Princeton moved into the title picture Saturday night by defeating Pennsylvania, 46 to 32, and made necessary a play-off at Philadelphia on Wednesday night.

Second Place

The Penn game gave Lawry a chance to pot enough points to grab second with 171, four behind the 175 picked up by Champion Munroe in a dozen contests.

Olsen was third with 168.

The two Dartmouth choices and Bartlett received their pre-college basketball educations in the Middlewest, Munroe hailing from Joliet, Ill.; Olsen from Lombard in the same state and Bartlett from Marietta, Ohio.

Height apparently influenced coaches to some extent as the honor squad averages one inch above the six-foot mark. Much of this altitude, however, is concentrated in Olsen, who is 6 feet 5 inches tall and weighs 204 pounds.

Final league standings:

Team	W	L	Pct	Pts For	Pts Agst
Dartmouth	10	2	.833	685	521
Princeton	10	2	.833	634	446
Cornell	7	5	.583	504	513
Harvard	5	7	.417	550	538
Pennsylvania	5	7	.417	482	573
Yale	3	9	.250	486	598
Columbia	2	10	.167	450	602

Last Week's Results

Harvard 58, Pennsylvania 31.
Princeton 56, Columbia 30.
Yale 37, Harvard 34.
Cornell 52, Columbia 27.
Princeton 46, Pennsylvania 32.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 15

National League

New York 5, Chicago 1.
Detroit 4, Montreal 1.
Brooklyn 6, Toronto 3.

American League

Indianapolis 10, Pittsburgh 3.
Springfield 8, Providence 7.
Hershey 2, Washington 1.
Buffalo 5, Cleveland 4 (overtime).
New Haven 7, Philadelphia 4.

Eastern Amateur League

Atlantic City 4, Baltimore 3.
Boston 4, Jersey Skeeters 3.
New York 11, Johnstown 1.

Results March 14

National League

Montreal 4, Detroit 3.
Toronto 6, Boston 4.

American League

Philadelphia 8, New Haven 3.
Indianapolis 4, Cleveland 2.
Hershey 5, Washington 3.
Springfield 7, Providence 4.
Buffalo 3, Pittsburgh 2.

American Association

St. Louis 1, Tulsa 0.
Omaha 6, Minneapolis 1.

Eastern Amateur League

Boston 4, Washington 3.
Baltimore 4, Jersey Skeeters 2.
New York 6, Atlantic City 5.

Joe Cronin Forming Opinions On Players for 1942 Roster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 16—The Red Sox, who broke even with the Giants in a two-game series at Miami over a week ago, were to play the third and deciding game of their spring exhibition series with Bill Terry's side at Payne Field here today. Tomorrow the Sox will have their first taste of minor league competition when they play their American Association farm team, the Louisville Colonels, in near-by Bradenton.

These exhibition games are inclined to be dull and unexciting as contests, yet they are not without a good deal of competitive importance. It's not the competition with the other team that counts, so much as the competition within the Red Sox squad.

Choice of Pesky

Since the training schedule opened 10 days ago, Joe Cronin has been forming opinions of his players. One of the opinions that has strengthened concerns shortstop. The manager is obviously convinced in his own mind, although he has said nothing, that Johnny Pesky is a better shortstop right now than Eddie Pellagrini of Dorchester.

On Catcher Bill Conroy, it doesn't seem that Cronin has settled his own mind, nor has he chosen between John Welaj and Paul Campbell for one of his reserve outfielders. He has made progress on his major problem, his pitching staff, yet is not ready to announce its composition. These exhibition games must help him to further evaluate his hurlers.

Six Pitchers Sure

It is clear that six pitchers are sure to start the season with the Red Sox. They are Dick Newsome, Joe Dobson, Ken Chase, Charlie Wagner, Yank Terry, and Mike Ryba, all of whom were winners last year, except Chase, the southpaw obtained from the Senators.

Three pitchers who seem to rank ahead of the others at the moment are Oscar Judd, the southpaw from Louisville; Herbert Hash, who has had some physical misfortune in the past; and Bill Butland, who now seems to be free of a sore arm.

Six Will Go

If the Red Sox keep these nine men, dropped from the squad would be Mace Brown, Norman Brown, Tex Hughson, Anton Karl, Nelson Potter, and Emerson Dickman, each of whom has points in his favor. All are still in the running, with Dickman likely to receive the least consideration because he already has enlisted in the Navy and is only waiting to be called.

Mace Brown and Potter have the advantage of experience, Norman Brown the advantage of youth and a good curve ball, and Hughson the advantage of great speed—if his arm is right. If Hughson were able to throw hard, he probably would be as sure of a job as any man on the staff. At the moment, neither his arm nor chances appear to be good.

The Southern Exposure

When the Boston writers were in Clearwater for Saturday's game with the Cleveland Indians, they found that Cleveland newspapers had not sent any baseball writers South this spring because of the war. . . . If style made a hitter, Johnny Welaj would be as good a batsman as there is on the Red Sox squad. But as one player said, "If style meant anything, Charlie Wagner would hit .400 every year." . . . Although Joe Cronin says playing third base is a breeze compared with shortstop, he has not fielded the position like a Ken Keltner or Red Rolfe. . . . It begins to look as though Skeeter Newsome is no better batting left-handed than he was as a righthander, but he is not giving up as a switch-hitter.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Minneapolis — Lowell (Red) Dawson, head coach of football at Tulane University, comes to Minnesota as backfield coach under Dr. George Hauser, now acting head coach in absence of Maj. Bernie Bierman. Sheldon Beise, former Gopher great, goes to Holy Cross as backfield mentor, and Bud Wilkinson, assistant at Syracuse University, returns to his alma mater as freshman tutor.

Washington—Navy department announced that Sam Barry, head coach of football, basketball and baseball at the University of Southern California, and football coach Harvey Harman of Rutgers, would be commissioned as officers in Navy's physical fitness program.

New York—Leslie MacMitchell, New York University, avenged earlier defeat by breaking tape in Columbian mile three yards ahead of Gil Dodds, Boston A. A. The time was 4:08. Greg Rice won two-mile in 8:52, his second fastest time.

Kansas City—Hamline University of St. Paul won the National Intercollegiate Basketball tourney by defeating Southeastern Oklahoma State, 33-31, in tourney's lowest scoring fray.

Indianapolis—Notre Dame won university team championship at Butler Indoor Relays, clinching it with victory in final event, mile relay, and breaking Michigan's eight-year domination. Miami University of Oxford, Ohio, won college Division.

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Wayne Sabin, Reno, Nev., defeated Dick Skeen, Los Angeles, in the finals of the $1,000 Daytona Beach Tennis Club Professional Tournament, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—0. Bruce Barnes, Houston, Texas, and Bob Harman, Oakland, Calif., defeated Sabin and Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1, in the doubles.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Southern Lawn Tennis Association, despite cancellations of tournaments elsewhere, plans to conduct a full schedule of tourney matches this summer.

"We feel there is no better conditioner for the armed services than tennis and we hope to give our southern boys as many playing opportunities as feasible," said Secretary Pollard Parsons, Sr.

Bill and Ben Fernstrum, track stars at Michigan State, look so alike Coach Schlademan has asked one to grow a mustache.

American League Hockey Title Is Won by Capitals

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, the 1941 play-off king of the American Hockey League, finished third in the torrid race for the western half title with Indianapolis Capitals on top and Hershey crowding into second place.

The three clubs battled right up to the wire with the Barons being spilled Saturday night by Indianapolis and again Sunday by Buffalo to skid into third.

Finished Program

Last week-end's double program finished the regularly scheduled program with all the play-off series starting Tuesday night.

Indianapolis, still puffing from the tough competition thrown up by the Barons and the Bears, will be host on that night to Springfield, eastern title-holder. The second game in the best three-out-of-five series also will be played on Cap ice, being carded for Thursday.

After those two games the teams travel to Springfield for contests on Saturday and Tuesday March 23. If a fifth game is needed, the clubs probably will return to Indianapolis on March 25.

Host to Hershey

New Haven, runner-up in the eastern sector, is host to Hershey in the first of the second-place play-offs. The two runners-up will meet in a two-out-of-three series.

Washington, the east's third place club, has given up its right to entertain Cleveland and all the Lion-Baron contests are scheduled for the Ohio City. Like the Hershey-New Haven duel, the two meet in two-out-of-three arrangement.

The final unofficial standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Western Division						
Indianapolis	34	15	7	75	204	143
Hershey	33	17	6	72	208	160
Cleveland	33	19	4	70	174	152
Buffalo	25	25	6	56	182	157
Pittsburgh	23	28	5	51	210	224
Eastern Division						
Springfield	31	20	5	67	213	167
New Haven	26	26	4	56	182	219
Washington	26	30	0	46	160	172
Providence	17	32	7	41	204	237
Philadelphia	11	41	4	26	157	234

Nittany Triumph

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., March 16 (AP) — Penn State captured the thirty-eighth annual Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association's championships here Saturday in a surprising upset over highly favored Pennsylvania.

The Nittany Lions, with three individual champions, amassed 30 points. Pennsylvania was second with 23 and Navy third with 17.

Lehigh and Princeton, last year's co-champion with Yale, followed with 10 points each. Cornell posted seven, Army three, Columbia two and Syracuse one.

Bruins List Schertzl

TORONTO (CP) — Joseph Schertzl, star defenseman of the Hilton, Ont., Junior C Hockey team, has been placed on Boston Bruins' list for a trial with the National League team. Harold (Baldy) Cotton, Boston scout for Toronto district, recommended Schertzl.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	35	19	6	76	272	195
Johnstown	34	20	6	74	248	215
Boston	33	20	6	72	254	213
Washington	28	27	5	61	261	253
Baltimore	26	30	4	56	232	262
Atlantic City	19	30	1	39	232	287
River Vale	18	38	4	40	191	265

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	18	8	4	40	141	93
Johnstown	17	11	2	36	128	113
Washington	15	13	2	32	137	120
Baltimore	13	15	2	28	127	130
Boston	12	15	2	26	108	127
Atlantic City	12	16	1	25	114	134
River Vale	10	19	1	21	104	145

Frank Demaree Hitting Ball Hard for Stengel

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 16—As the Braves returned to their Florida headquarters today for a Grapefruit League exhibition with the Cleveland Indians—now managed by young Lou Boudreau, no member of Casey Stengel's crew was hitting the ball any harder than Frank Demaree. One of three veterans trying to make the Boston outfield this spring, the thick-set Californian once again looks like the ball player he was with the Chicago Cubs and New York Giants a few seasons back.

"And if he's that kind of a ball player, he can play on my team," said Stengel this morning. "He used to be all right up at that plate. When he played against us, we never could skip over him in pre-game meetings. If we did, he'd make us sorry before the ninth inning."

Good Hitter

Boston fans know Frank Demaree. For six years he came to Braves Field in the enemy uniform of the Cubs. During three of those years he was well up among the .300 clouters, once going as high as .350. In 1937 he drove in 115 runs for the Wrigley Field club and had 17 homers. In '39 he turned up at the Polo Grounds, having been secured by the Giants along with Bill Jurges and Ken O'Dea, for Dick Bartell, Hank Leiber and Gus Mancuso. And when he had settled under Coogan's Bluff, Frank kept right on hitting. He did .304 in '39 and .302 the following campaign. In fact, today his lifetime average in the National League is a respectable .304 for nine years.

Last spring Demaree got away to a bad start and Bill Terry kept him on the bench much of the time. Not only that, young Bucker had come along and caught the manager's eye. So when Johnny Cooney was injured and the Braves needed a center fielder, Stengel picked Frank off the waiver line.

"But when he reported I didn't know him," is the way Stengel tells the story. "He was 15 or 20 pounds heavier than I'd ever seen him before. The extra weight interferred with his swing. He was in a slump; and in a desperate try to get out of it, he began pushing balls to right field. When that worked a couple of times, he tried pushing them to left. Consequently, he was pushing balls all season, instead of taking that big swing.

Protects Plate

"That fellow has been a real good hitter in this league," Casey continued. "I know it and you know it. We've seen him break up a lot of games in Boston. He protected that plate. But he got careless a year ago and let himself get out of shape. Even though Terry made him a utility man, Frank should have done a lot of running in practice and been ready. He now realizes his mistake and I don't think it will happen again I like his attitude and the way he's hitting the ball."

The Braves had released Demaree during the winter. Stengel and Bob Quinn figured that his big league days were over. And you can hardly blame them on what happened a year ago. But Frank wrote to Bob and asked for another chance, and the request was promptly granted. It may be that Demaree eventually will be one of the best stories in camp.

Where Demaree would fit into the outfield picture is a question as this is written. The opening of the regular season is still almost a month away and Stengel will let the boys battle right down to the end of the Grapefruit League campaign.

West at First

But it now looks as if Demaree would be Paul Waner's chief threat to the right field berth. The Braves have Johnny Cooney and Tommy Holmes for the center area and Chet Ross for left. Max West, originally an outfielder, is now tiptoeing around first base. If Cooney is still as great as ever, Holmes may be moved over to right and give Demaree and Waner something to think about.

However, no matter how you figure it, the veteran who was ticketed for the Pacific Coast League until he protested belongs somewhere in the running. And he will stay there as long as he continues to hit line drives. No one ever doubted his ability to run down a fly ball.

* * *

We asked Tonny Cuccinello if he was still hitting them to right field. "Hitting to right!" laughed the veteran infielder. "I'm 'lucky' to hit at all the way these young fellows are pitching!" (P. S. Tony will do all right.)

* * *

Paul Waner was lining practice pitches into left field. "I don't see how they'll ever keep him from reaching 3000," said Stengel. Waner needs 44 more base hits to reach the 3000 level, an honor which rarely comes to a big league hitter.

* * *

Tommy Holmes is turning out to be a better ball player than the Braves thought he was. Although a line drive hitter, he has good power and will get his share of doubles and triples.

* * *

Ernie Lombardi, quiet but one of the nicest fellows in baseball, hits the ball with little effort. He holds the knob of the bat in the palm of his hand and waves it around at the plate as if it were a toothpick. He has added both power and morale to this ball club.

Sports Around the Hub

Big Green Eleven to Play at Worcester

For the first time in its football relations with Holy Cross, Dartmouth will play the Crusaders at Worcester on Sept. 26. The game had been scheduled for Memorial Field in Hanover, but because of a year-long athletic celebration at Holy Cross, Dartmouth agreed to shift the game to Worcester.

It has been five years since Dartmouth and Holy Cross have met on the gridiron. The Crusaders went to Hanover in 1937 and crossed up a highly-favored Dartmouth team by defeating them 7-to-0. It will be recalled that the Big Green pounded at the Purple's goal line all afternoon only each time to have a great line stem the surge short of score. Then in desperation the Indians tossed a forward pass deep in the Purple's territory that hit a fleet Holy Cross back, Bill Osmanski, right on the chest, and he galloped for the only score of the day.

Dartmouth hasn't forgotten that defeat for it was their only loss of the year. The Big Green will go to Worcester this fall hoping to start the season off on the victory foot.

* * *

The wind-up of the basketball season always brings a number of tournaments among some of the leading teams of New England. The annual M. I. T. interscholastic basketball tourney finished on Saturday with a strong Rindge Tech walking off with the title. This same team will compete in the New England Interscholastic court tournament in New Haven on Thursday. The Rindge Tech five will meet Portland (Maine) on Thursday afternoon.

The only other Massachusetts entry will be Worcester North High School who will play Dover, N. H., later in the day. The semifinals are scheduled for Friday night and the championship game Saturday night.

On March 30 the Boys' Club of Charlestown will hold their annual Boston Amateur Basketball Tournament at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium. The teams will be classified in six divisions according to weight and age, with an age limit of 21.

* * *

Tennis isn't far off. At least for the players of the University of New Hampshire. Coach George Fielding has set Friday of this week as the day for opening practice, weather permitting. Four lettermen from last season's team are expected to be among the candidates reporting. They are Bill Feeney of Haverhill, Mass.; Frank Churas of Franklin, N. H.; Bob Joslin, of North Attleboro, Mass.; and Elliott Jewell of Jackson Heights, N. Y. The Wildcat team will play a five-game schedule this year: April 25, Rhode Island at Kingston; April 29, Maine at Durham; May 1, Connecticut at Storrs; May 5, Boston University at Boston; and May 9, Tufts at Dedham.

* * *

Sport Shorts—Amherst's swimming team won the New England intercollegiate championship Saturday afternoon by sweeping seven firsts out of 10 events . . . Leslie MacMitchell, New York University mile racer, will definitely appear on Dartmouth's fast board track in an attempt to beat Glenn Cunningham's world mark of 4:04.4 . . . Dartmouth's track team piled up 85 points to defeat New Hampshire on Saturday . . . Northeastern nosed out Maine 59 1-3 to 57 2-3 in one of the most exciting track meets ever staged in Orono, Maine.

Exhibition Baseball

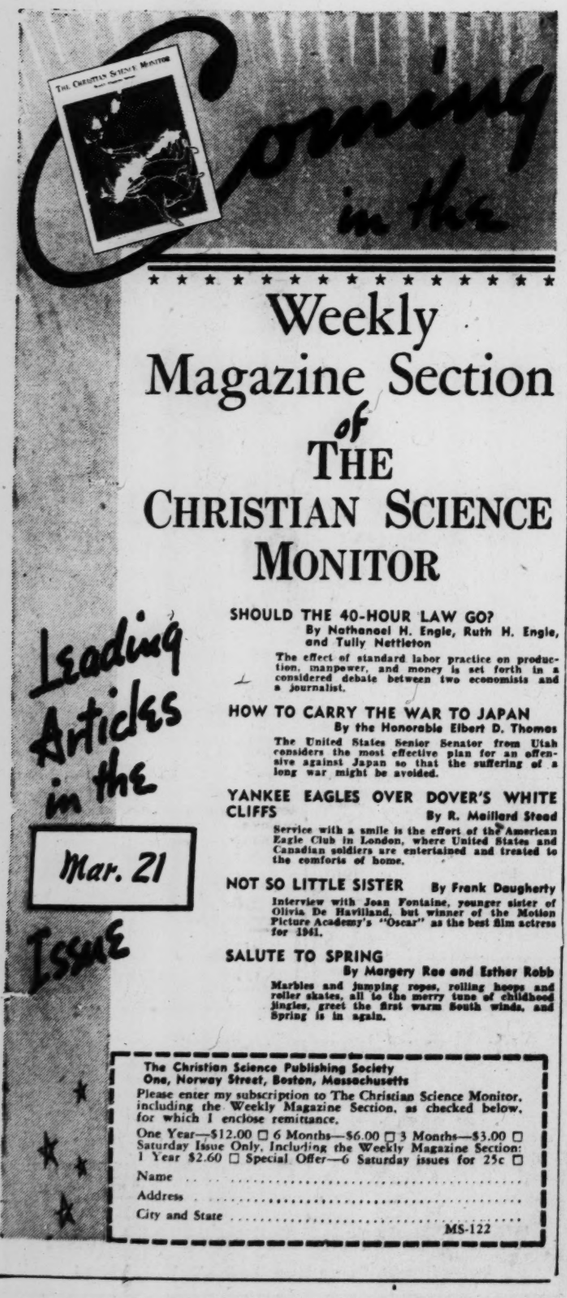
By the Associated Press

Results March 15

Hollywood (PCL) 3, Chicago (A) 1.
Boston (A) 7, Cincinnati (N) 5.
Chicago (N) 11, Philadelphia (A) 3.
San Diego (PCL) 6-1, Pittsburgh (N) 1-3.
Kansas City (AA) 7, Cleveland (A) 5.
Boston (N) 6, Philadelphia (N) 2.
New York (N) 7, Brooklyn (N) 4.
St. Louis (A) 4, Brooklyn B (N) 2.
St. Louis (N) 5, New York (A) 3.

Results March 14

St. Louis (N) 4, New York (A) 0.
Washington (A) 5, Boston (N) 1.
Cincinnati (N) 6, Detroit (A) 2.
Brooklyn (N) 2, New York (N) 1.
Kansas City (AA) 5, St. Louis (A) 5.
Cleveland (A) vs. Boston (A) canceled.
Chicago (N) vs. Philadelphia (A) postponed.
Pittsburgh (N) vs. San Diego (PCL) canceled.
Chicago (A) vs. Hollywood (PCL) postponed.
Chicago B (N) vs. Los Angeles (PCL) postponed.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By Nathaniel H. Engle, Ruth H. Engle, and Tully Nettleton
The effect of standard labor practice on production, manpower, and money is set forth in a considered debate between two economists and a journalist.
HOW TO CARRY THE WAR TO JAPAN
By the Honorable Elbert D. Thomas
The United States Senior Senator from Utah considers the most effective plan for an offensive against Japan so that the suffering of a long war might be avoided.
YANKEE EAGLES OVER DOVER'S WHITE CLIFFS
By R. Maillard Stead
Service with a smile is the effort of the American Eagle Club in London, where United States and Canadian soldiers are entertained and treated to the comforts of home.
NOT SO LITTLE SISTER
By Frank Dougherty
Interview with Joan Fontaine, younger sister of Olivia De Havilland, but winner of the Motion Picture Academy's "Oscar" as the best film actress for 1941.
SALUTE TO SPRING
By Margery Rae and Esther Robb
Marbles and jumping ropes, rolling hoops and roller skates, all to the merry tune of childhood jingles, greet the first warm South winds, and Spring is in again.
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Art Exhibitions—Concerts and Plays—Broadway Stage News

Work of Soldier Artists On View at Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition of works by the Fort Custer Army Illustrators, circulated by the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, will be on display at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts through June 5.

This group of painters and photographers commenced work in a hobby class of soldiers. But the post Officer of Morale. Maj. Harry E. Cooper encouraged the men to employ their talents in a more serious and businesslike manner. They made camp posters, decorated stage sets, and chronicled the events of the daily routine. The results of their efforts may be seen in the current display at the Museum.

There are water colors, drawings, gouaches, and photographs. The paintings show that no accepted style prevails, and that soldiers, while they conform rigidly to regulations of military life, become individual and subjective when they pick up their brushes. There are manifest variations of temperament in the Fort Custer pictures, similar to those of any studio artists, who record what they see in naturalistic or fanciful manner.

Private Wallace Brodeur, for example, is a very articulate realist of the Charles Sheeler variety, setting down what he sees in clearly defined outlines. "Inside of the Barracks" depicts with remarkably accuracy the immaculate sleeping quarters of the soldiers. Private Dugald Morgan, on the other hand, portrays outdoor life. "Winter at Fort Custer" is atmospheric, painted broadly in great washes of color. Private Morgan does not confine himself to camp life but expresses himself on the elements in general. Miles Tunndcliff exhibits yet another departure. In his portrait of a soldier he offers a sort of classic of the American army type. Edward Kingsley's imagination is stirred by camouflage, and his pictures show kinship with John Marin. Other soldier artists depict with greater or less degree of naturalism the housing, maneuvers, and recreation. The spectator feels better acquainted with the life of the soldiers for having seen it through their own visualization.

The photography is the work of one man, John H. Nachmann. He has made prints of marching, transportation, bridge building, bridge-crossing, dynamiting, subjects which would be the envy of many a lay photographer.

That the soldier-artist is recognized for his talents and even signalized for a special contribution must be heartening indeed. There is nothing an artist of this era in America wants more than to be useful than to be regarded as a helpful citizen. In the first World War, the British Government engaged several eminent artists, who went to the front to paint, draw, and etch. The works they prepared remain as a record of the war. As we recall, the pictures all ran to graphic, naturalistic style. These pictures from Fort Custer show that the language of the artist is variable, and that there are many ways of commenting upon and even reporting a given situation. Inner attributes of temperament and fancy are expressed tellingly by the artist. It will be a happy realization if every army division provides similar facilities for artists, furnished in such exemplary fashion at Fort Custer.

* * *

Vose Galleries

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries an exhibition of pictures of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith is on view. This painter has devoted his energies to making portraits of clippers. He has painted Surprise, noted for service in the China Trade of the 1850's; Young America setting forth for a trip around the Horn, a McKay clipper en route for a load of whale oil, Golden Gate heading for San Francisco from a lumber port, and a variety of packets. Mr. Smith paints with knowledge and enthusiasm.

* * *

Spring Show at Guild

There is now on view at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, an exhibition of paintings by members. Included are characteristic works by painters who have for many years been identified with the Guild.

There are portraits, landscapes, seascapes, and still-lifes. Marines come from the brushes of Stanley Woodward, Alphonse J. Shelton and John P. Benson. A snowscape is exhibited by Gertrude Fiske; still-lifes, by H. Dudley Murphy; landscapes, by Charles Curtis Allen and William Kaula; and portraits by Sally DeCamp Moffat, R. H. Ives Gammell, and Arthur P. Speare.

On Radio Tuesday

For his radiocast Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra concert, Fabien Sevitzky is to conduct his own arrangement of Kreisler's Praeludium and Allegro, McDonald's "Poems," and the Boessenroth arrangement of Bach's Passacaglia and Fugue, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Soldier Drawings at the Museum

Top, "Walkie-Talkie," pencil drawing by Sergeant Frank Irvine of the Headquarters Company, Eleventh Infantry, Fort Custer, Mich.; below, ink and water color sketch of an Eleventh Infantry bandsman, by Private Leonard Krimsin, a member of the band. The exhibition is being circulated by the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

'Priorities of 1942' Brings Vaudeville to 46th Street

By John Beaufort

New York

Vaudeville, that vanishing American institution, has been rescued on one front. Fourteen acts of it were delivered to the Forty-sixth Street Theater, Thursday evening, where as "Priorities of 1942" they were given a hearty family welcome. Prospectors after vaudeville will be glad to know that Leon Henderson has established no priorities on talent. Present and very much accounted for are Willie Howard, Lou Holtz, and Phil Baker, comedians; the world's great tap specialist (or is there a greater than Paul Draper?); a startling negro pianist and singer, Hazel Scott; and a rarely comic pantomimist, Gene Sheldon. These are chief among many.

There is something to suit nearly every taste and a few things to suit almost no taste at all. There appears to be a vulgarity from which vaudeville and its comedians have not yet escaped. Mr. Fischer's variety show makes no break with tradition on this matter, but it has wholesome fun, too.

* * *

After a routine chorus opening, "Priorities of 1942" whirls into a roller-skating act by the Helen Reynolds troupe, which is most other roller-skating acts multiplied by three. Miss Reynolds and her girls are followed by another gymnasium act, the Three Nonchalants.

Mr. Howard then makes his debut of the evening, with the "Voice of Experience" sketch from last season's "Crazy With the Heat." Subsequently he appears as a Scotsman and as a bemused butcher boy. He can be, and often is, tremendously funny.

Mr. Holtz strolls in and out, telling jokes, making extravagant introductions and conducting the applause with his walking stick. He forecasts that Joan Merrill will be the U. S. A.'s leading singer of popular songs in a year or so. After listening to her do "How About You," "Blues in the Night," and "How Did He Look," Miss Merrill might be said to be doing very nicely at this moment.

* * *

After that, Mr. Baker, assisted sometimes by Diane Denise, battled with microphone trouble, his heckler-stooge in the box, and some paltry material. Mr. Baker still prefers telling jokes to playing his accordion. There were still other comedy acts: Rowena Rollins for spectators with a taste of grotesqueries in humor, and Gene Sheldon to play the banjo or offer sly and ridiculous pantomime.

While one may economize in tributes to Miss Scott's singing of "Arthur Murray Taught Me to Dance in a Hurry," extravagance is required for praising her piano playing. In addition to applying a "boogie woogie" beat to "Dark Eyes," she takes up where "Fats" Waller left off on "Tea for Two," making it sould like a whole Harlem garden party. For more of Miss Scott's jazz playing, one would willingly forego some of the evening's attempts at humor.

Paul Draper occupies next-to-closing position on the bill. The show would deserve to succeed if only to familiarize a large new popular audience with his extraordinary talent. During certain pianissimo sections of his unaccompanied solo, the sound of a pin dropping would have seemed harsh and discordant. The folk tune medley actually had some of the audience whistling and singing, and that impromptu finale with Phil Baker, to tunes suggested from the audience, will be even more exciting than it was last evening when Mr. Draper, Mr. Baker and Calvin Jackson have worked together a little longer.

* * *

Mr. Fischer has apparently concentrated his available funds on securing talent, which is a good idea in a popular-priced vaudeville show. Like the music, which Lou Forman conducts with such precision and dispatch, the scenery and drapes have seen service before. But this may help the family feeling essential to vaudeville. It would be helpful if Mr. Fisher could do something to quell the offstage noise and conversation which periodically haunt the loudspeakers in the auditorium.

For the rest, it is enough to add that vaudeville is back, at the Forty-sixth Street Theater—back and in good hands.

Openings Tonight

"Watch on the Rhine"—At the Colonial. Herman Shumlin's production of Lillian Hellman's play, which was awarded the New York Critics' prize as the best American play of the season. Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians, George Coulouris, and John Lodge are featured players in a cast which includes Helen Trenholme, Eda Heinemann, Frank Wilson, Eric Roberts, Anne Blyth, and Edward Ryan, Jr. The play will be the fourth to be offered in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society series. Curtain at 8:30.

"The Rivals"—At the Boston Opera House. Theater Guild revival of the Sheridan comedy, with a cast headed by Bobby Clark, Margaret Anglin, and Walter Hampden. Among the players are Helen Ford, Donald Burr, Haila Stoddard, Philip Bourneuf, and Robert Wallsten. The production was directed by Eva LeGallienne, and settings were designd by Watson Barratt. Curtain at 8:30.

© Bachrach

Katharine Baxter

Pianist to play in Jordan Hall Tuesday evening.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday March 17

Program of unusual music. Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street at 9.

Concert by Norbert Lauga, violinist, and Frederic Tillotson, pianist, given under the auspices of the Longy School of Music. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, at 8:15

Concert by Marian Anderson, contralto. Last concert in the series of the Wellesley Concert Fund. Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall, at 8:30.

Concert by Katharine Baxter, pianist. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Last meeting of the season for the Chromatic Club of Boston. Assisting artists: Edith Stearns, piano, Dorothy Towne, soprano, Esther Pierce, cello. Mary Bell Marshall and Earl Anton Chamberlain, accompanists. Copley-Plaza Hotel, at 10:45 a. m.

Wednesday, March 18

Final concert in the series of Youth Concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra members. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. Symphony Hall at 3:30.

Concert by the Boston University's Seminary Singers. Robinson Memorial Chapel, 72 Mt. Vernon Street, at 8. Open free to the public

Piano recital by Gloria Shain. Little Theater, 84 Exeter Street, at 8:30. Open free to the public.

Concert by the Conservatory Orchestra. Francis Findley, conductor. Einar Hansen, soloist. Jordan Hall, at 8:15.

Thursday, March 19

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8.

Friday, March 20

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Yehudi Menuhin, violin soloist. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

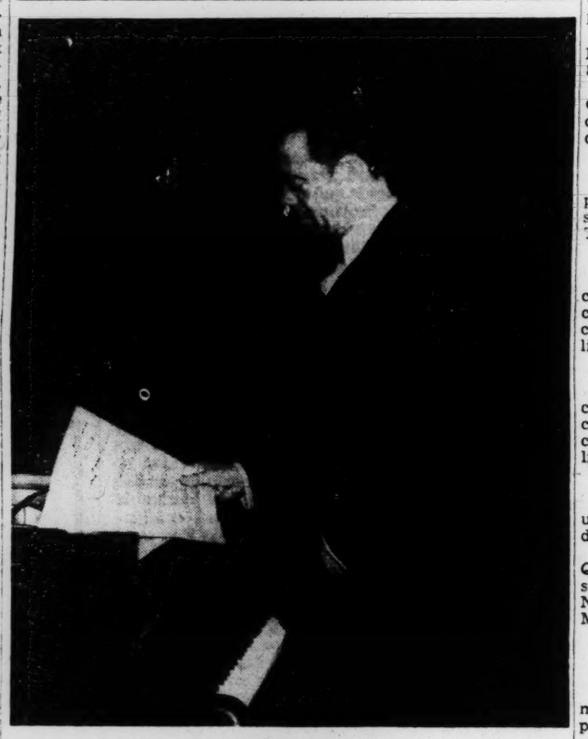
Saturday, March 21

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Yehudi Menuhin, violin soloist. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, March 22

Recital by Yves Chardon. Emanuel Baý at the piano. Hotel Vendome, at 3:30.

Concert by the Boston String Quartet. Beveridge Webster, assisting, at the piano. Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:30.



Frederic Tillotson

Pianist who with Norbert Lauga, violinist, will give a program of sonatas at Aggasiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Tuesday evening.

Russian Film Premiere

"Our Russian Front," a documentary film, will be given its premiere showing in New England at the Trans-Lux Theater Tuesday evening, according to announcement by Dr. Hugh Cabot, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc. Regular showings begin Wednesday morning. The film, which was produced for Russian War Relief by Lewis Milestone and Joris Ivens, is a compilation of pictures made by Soviet cameramen. A narrative commentary written by Elliot Paul is spoken by Walter Huston. The music was arranged by Dmitri Tiomkin.

Art Exhibitions

B. Vincent Abbott, Subway Arcade, Little Building—Pictures by Peggy Mowry, Jack Levine and Sebree. Through March 21.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pottery from the Paul Revere School. Through March. Water colors by Alexander Crane. Through April 10.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oil paintings by Dr. Phillips Endicott Osgood. Through March 27.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Water colors of Guatemala by Rosamond Tudor; paintings by Carol F. Blanchard. Through March 28.

Symphony Hall—Annual exhibit of photography by members of the Camera Association of the Boston City Club. On view during concerts, March 27 and 28.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Water colors by John Hare. Latest paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through March 28.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by famous artists loaned by members of The Women's Republican Club. Through March 20, 10 a. m., to 6 p. m., daily.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University Cambridge—French drawings and prints, 19th and 20th centuries; earlier Islamic illuminations and paintings; Chinese peasant embroideries and the origins of their designs; drawings for book illustrations; mannerism in French graphic art from Duvet to Callot; study exhibition of reproductions and works of art of the Italian Renaissance; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman and other English eighteenth-century silversmiths; X-ray shadowgraphs as a means of identification of painters' styles.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. "American's Army Artists." U. S. Army illustrations of Fort Custer, Michigan (Water Color Galleries). Through April 4. American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper). March 20-June 14.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Phillips Andover Academy, Addison Gallery—Cartoons by Francis Dahl. Through April 1. Frontier and Civil War photographs. "Image of Freedom." Through April.

Springfield: George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery — Contemporary American Glass, Porcelli paintings and embroidered murals. Etchings on silk and variety to the needlework and embroidery.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum — The Decade of American painting. Through March 22.

New Hampshire

Concord: New Hampshire State Library—Block prints by Margaret Jordan Patterson. Through March.

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Oils by F. Byron Stone; prints by British artists in service; silk screen prints; color block prints by Lilian M. Miller. Through March.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club—Exhibition by the Providence Water Color Club. Through March 29.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman. Presented by Herman Shumlin. With Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas and Mady Christians. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"The Rivals," presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Bobby Clark, Margaret Anglin and Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursday, and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel—
Last meeting of the season. Edith Stearns, pianist, Dorothy Towne, soprano and Esther Pierce, cellist. 10:45 a. m.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"The Plainsman," Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 2:40, 6:15, 9:55. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1, 4:30, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 3, 6:05, 9:10.

Fenway—
"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 1, 4:40, 8:15. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:30, 6:10, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Castle in the Desert," Charlie Chan. Sidney Toler. 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6:25, 8:35. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

Modern—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucille Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Telepix—
"Pete Smith's Army Champions," "Kitchen Quiz," "Billiard Champions," "The Playgirls," Hedda Hopper's "Hollywood," 2 cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Man With Two Lives," Edward Norris. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2, 4:45, 6:40, 9. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew and Jimmy Lydon. 10:35 a. m., 12:50, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Uptown—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll and Edmund O'Brien. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:45, 9:45. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Miracle Kid," Tom Neal. 2. Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "International Lady," George Brent. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:00, 8. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:35, 9:48.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

Brookline Village: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 2, 5, 7:55.

Cleveland Circle: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, Walter Brennan. 2 and 8. **University:** "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 6:05, 9:35. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Cadet Girl." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:54, 7:54. "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:20, 9:20.

Codman Square: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confirm or Deny." Don Ameche nad Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bahama Passage," Madeline Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 2:50, 7, 9:42. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:49, 8:32. **Park:** "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:53, 8:08. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:26, 9:41.

Hyde Park: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. "Raiders of the Desert," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 2:20, 6:15. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 6:20, 9:48. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Dumbo," "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2:08, 7, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 8:20.

Orpheum: "Dude Cowboy," Tim Holt and Ray Whitley. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:10, 9:10. "Big Boss," 1:55, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

MELROSE—Melrose: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Dumbo." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:30, 9:15. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "The Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Son of Fury," Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood:
"Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Keep My Big Mouth Shut," Joe E. Brown.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Tragedy at Night," John Howard. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan.

REVERE—Revere: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Bullets for O'Hara." 2 and 8.

Strand: "United Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Steel Against the Sky," 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.

Watertown Square: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe and Judith Anderson. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. Walt Disney Cartoon and "New March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart, "Broadway Limited." 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. 3:35, 7:54. "Sing for Your Supper," Charles Buddy Rogers. 2:10, 6:10, 10:02.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Now Thrilling its 2ND MILLION
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
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Evgs. except Mon. Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
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250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

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Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 500 Seats at $1.10
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Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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KEITH MEMORIAL
The Best Film of the Year!
"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
Extra! Latest WALT DISNEY Cartoon
Plus 2nd FEATURE
NIAGARA FALLS

STATE Loews ORPHEUM
Spencer TRACY · Katharine HEPBURN
"WOMAN OF THE YEAR"
Plus "Man Who Returned to Life"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Paulette GODDARD · Ray MILLAND
"THE LADY HAS PLANS"
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Eve.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 33c, 25c. Aft. 30c. Tax Inc.
Gary COOPER · Barbara STANWYCK
"BALL OF FIRE"
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BOSTON (STAGE)

MAJESTIC · TONIGHT, 8:30
MATINEE WEDNESDAY
OLSEN'S & JOHNSON'S
Scream-Lined Stage Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
Stage Show That Dynamited Broadway
with Jay C. Flippen & Happy Felton
N. Y. Cast & Production of 100 Funatics
EVES: $3.30 to 55c. WED. & SAT. MATS. $2.75 to 55c.

COLONIAL TONIGHT AT 8:30 MATS. THUR. SAT.
THE GREAT PLAY OF OUR TIME
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON · PAUL LUKAS · MADY CHRISTIANS

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A THEATRE GUILD production
Bobby CLARK · Margaret ANGLIN · Walter HAMPDEN
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck, "BALL OF FIRE"—Jean Carroll, Edmund O'Brien, "OBLIGING YOUNG LADY"
—Starting Thursday—
Greta Garbo—"Two-Faced Woman"
—"Dangerously They Live"

The Home Forum

Prudence Saves

THE DOWNSTAIRS WINDOW, beside which I sit when reading or sewing, looks out over Prudence's garden and lawn; it is separated from our yard by a friendly low-cut hedge. So, when Prudence slid her feet under the thongs of some aged snowshoes on one of the infrequent snowy days we have had this winter, I could watch her shuffling approach from her side door to mine. As she pushed through the opening in the hedge, I could see that she was having difficulty keeping her slender feet under the straps of the cumbersome shoes. I could also see from the mischievous expression on her face that she was thoroughly amusing herself.

Catching sight of me through the window, she waved. The audience gave her an excuse to play that she was six years old. She bent over, scooped up a handful of snow, licked it, tossed it away; and then, kicking off her snowshoes in the direction of my back porch, she lay down in the white fluff and slowly moved her arms along the snow from straight at her sides to over her head. "She's making a snow angel," I exclaimed, as she got up carefully, so as not to mar the imprint. For a moment in memory, I was in a snow bank, a child, stretching out my arms to make wings.

* * *

"Oh, Prue," I called, as she stamped her feet and shook the snow from her shoulders in the back entry. "For two cents, I'd go out and have a snow fight with you."

"It's fun," she said. "I couldn't resist it. I found these snowshoes in the attic, weeks ago, and I've been waiting for a snow ever since. But I don't seem to be much of an Indian, do I?"

Coming in from the hall, she dropped into a chair near the fire. She leaned over to warm her hands before the blaze; then whipped a half-knitted sock from the pocket of her corduroy slacks, and began to knit.

* * *

"It's good to watch it snow, too," she said. "A day like this always makes me think of other white days. There's something about the smell or the feel or the sight of snow which carries me back: I'm coasting on a long hill at my grandfather's, or drinking chocolate from pink fluted cups before our old coal grate at home, or knitting at school on a window-seat in a room filled with girls and sofa-pillows. I can almost smell the gardenia-scented powder we all used then, and hear the strumming of an out-of-key ukulele."

"You must be right," I said. "When you made an angel in the snow out there, I made one, too, in my imagination, as I did twenty-five years ago on a farm I haven't even seen for years."

It was pleasant, sitting there in the warm bright room, remembering. We relaxed, left the busy present for a few minutes, forgot the morning papers and our husbands' serious faces as they read them; letting slip our own small but pressing concerns, our tentative work plans for that day and the next.

* * *

Automatically, to hear the time, without thinking to break a spell, I turned on the radio which stood on a table beside me. We heard the end of a deep-voiced announcement:

"BE SURE TO SAVE EMPTY TOOTHPASTE AND SHAVING SOAP TUBES. TAKE THEM . . . "

I shut off the sound which had brought us with a jerk from the secure past into the uncertain present.

"I *am* saving toothpaste tubes," said Prudence. "Henry says I take them and the shaving-soap containers before they are empty. I put them in a shoe-box in the cellar, beside the piles of newspapers and magazines and folded cartons. I'm like a miser, watching my collection grow. Yesterday a publishing firm sent us the rules for saving paper. You are to put scraps of it in bags or gunny sacks. Henry says he is going to put his old letters under lock and key before I get them."

"I nearly wear out my spoons scraping tin cans," I said, "since I read the appalling amount of food the country could save if each person got out the last teaspoonful of soup or vegetable or fish usually left in the tin."

* * *

Prudence jumped up, interrupting me. "I've got to go," she said. She was pinning up a loop of honey-colored hair, as she always does in moments of uncertainty or excitement. "I had an idea the other day, a way to save, and I plumb forgot it until this moment."

"What is it, Prue?"

"I'll tell you later. I'll run in this afternoon. Will you be at home?" She was out of the front door before I could answer, jamming on her hat, her snowshoes under her arm this time, her jacket flapping in the wind.

"Oh, dear!" I thought, when I was alone again. "She'll dispose of Henry's tires, junk the car, get into boxes of valuable old papers in the attic. I should have found out her intentions and restrained her." When Prudence has ideas, her impulsive enthusiasms push her to generous extremes. If only she hadn't been so energetically pinning up her hair. I remembered innumerable quixotic events which had occurred after a prelude of hair unknotted and re-knotted. It was always a sign, with us in the neighborhood, that things had happened to Prudence or were about to happen.

* * *

Inspired by Prudence and the radio announcer, I foraged after luncheon for discarded collapsible metal and scraps of paper. I was at my desk drawer, sorting years of receipted bills, old letters, clippings and advertisements, when Prudence ran up the front steps and into the house. The snow had turned to rain. I heard an umbrella fall to the floor and the thud of discarded rubbers.

Prudence came in. She was dressed in the new brown and green clothes she had purchased early in the winter.

"You've been to town," I guessed.

Prudence was smiling, a little shyly. "Do you like it?" she asked.

"You look very nice, but I've seen that costume before. Remember the time I—"

"I mean my hair," she said. She pulled off the brown turban "To save hairpins! I've had it cut!"

"Oh, Prudence!" I wailed. "Your nice long hair. Turn around."

* * *

Haloed with light curls, her piquant face was charming, Puck-like. She looked the child she had pretended to be in the snow that morning. But another of those Prudence things that was different had gone. I was sorry.

"I lost thousands of hairpins in a year. You know how they were always slipping out, and they say they are made of tin. Now I'll be able to run a comb through my hair in the morning and be set for the day. I feel light and gay without that knot of hair. I can't think why I've kept it all this time."

It wasn't until after she had gone that the significance of what Prudence had done occurred to me. Prudence had done more than save pins: she had more than shorn her hair. This was a neighborhood catastrophe. She had deprived her friends of a sign, a warning. How now without the sight of slim hands, coiling and pinning soft hair, would we ever know when Prudence was hatching one of her ideas?

C. C. R.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

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By Courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SPANISH TREASURE CHEST

THE ARTS OF METALWORK were richly developed on the Spanish Peninsula. Articles of sacred function and household use were beautifully designed by gifted artisans who carried on a tradition, responding simultaneously to the many influences which spread over the peninsula during the centuries.

This is a treasure chest made in the sixteenth century. Its lid is decorated with a plate intended to conceal the mechanism of springs and levers. The design is divided into three characteristic panels and its tulip motive is pierced and engraved.

D. A.

A Call on the Moderator

MY FATHER WENT WITH ME to see the Moderator. The Moderator was the head man on country School Boards and he hired the teacher. Of course the various applicants were discussed at a meeting of the Board, but it was the Moderator you went to see.

It was the last Saturday of June at the end of the Easy Eighties and it was very hot. The fellies on the wheels of our old top buggy were a little loose and the sand filtered in underneath and followed the wheels around, dribbling out along the way like a fountain of golden dust. Bluebonnets blossomed at the sides of the road, and none-so-pretties held their little azure unopened flowerets in jealous hold; sweet flag flowered richly in the marshes and the smell of ripe strawberries enriched the air.

The district for whose school I was applying lay seven miles to the north and east of home—the Grove School it was called—and as we approached the Moderator's home, my father let the fat old horse follow his lazy gait. We could see the barn from a distance, huge and red. . . . The house, as we drove into the barnyard at the side, resembled a dozen others we had passed—the usual monotonous upright and ell with a stoop, adorned with morning-glories running up a string, and a bed of portulacas under the front-room window.

My father got out, went through the gate to the house yard, and to the door. A woman appeared and said that Mr. Powell was cultivating corn. She pointed to the field. A girl who looked older than I came and stood beside her and both studied me openly as my father plodded off through the barnyard and down the lane.

I felt a little nervous, wondering whether I ought to speak. If I did, what should I say? "Good morning, I am going to be your new school-ma'am." But that was not at all certain. I turned my head away and wondered what they thought of my new Milan straw hat. It was pretty precious to me for I had paid two dollars and a half for it in Jackson, money I had earned hardly out of school hours looking after children for a Jackson doctor's wife. It had a wreath of daisies and cornflowers around it and it drooped a little front and back. . . .

My father and the Moderator came down the lane. The farmer's horse was loosely tied to a rail fence. My heart twinged a little as I saw how stooped and gray my father looked beside this other man, who though hardly taller than my father was much younger and stepped with a stout foot. And with also, as I felt but did not put into thought, an air of hostility about him. The way he put his feet down, the way he held his head.

The Moderator acknowledged my father's introduction with a curt nod. . . . He put a soil-caked boot on the hub of the wheel and looked me over.

"Cal'late on teachin' school, hey?" he queried with frank and not too friendly inspection of my slender figure. "Pretty young, hain't you?"

I told him I would be sixteen on the second day of September. He did not seem impressed.

"Got a c'tif'cate?"

To this rather pertinent question I had to confess a present lack but assured him with optimistic confidence that I would have one as soon as I had taken the necessary examinations which would be held the next week. . . .

The interview terminated with the understanding that there would be a Board meeting at which my credentials would be investigated and I would be notified of the result. It was up to me to qualify. And, as was plain to be seen, to overcome some antagonism on the part of the Moderator.

When we drove away (without a word to or from any other members of the Powell family who, in close formation, stood gawping) we turned off our regular road in order to pass the school where in a few weeks I should—I hoped—sit in power and dignity behind a desk, and lend an ear to the murmuring twigs as they inclined.—From "Country Schoolma'am," by DELLA T. LUTES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Fluttering of Fans

WOMEN ARE ARMED with fans as men with swords, and sometimes do more execution with them. To the end, therefore, that ladies may be entire mistresses of the weapon which they bear, I have erected an academy for the training up of young women in the exercise of the fan, according to the most fashionable airs and motions that are now practised at court. The ladies who carry fans under me are drawn up twice a day in my great hall, where they are instructed in the use of their arms, and exercised by the following words of command:

Handle your fans,
Unfurl your fans,
Discharge your fans,
Ground your fans,
Recover your fans,
Flutter your fans.

By the right observation of these few plain words of command, a woman of a tolerable genius who will apply herself diligently to her exercise for the space of but one half-year shall be able to give her fan all the graces that can possibly enter into that little modish machine. . . .

There is an infinite variety of motions to be made use of in the flutter of a fan. There is the angry flutter, the modest flutter, the timorous flutter, the confused flutter, the merry flutter, and the amorous flutter. Not to be tedious, there is scarce any emotion in the mind which does not produce a suitable agitation in the fan; insomuch that if I only see the fan of a disciplined lady, I know very well whether she laughs, frowns, or blushes. —JOSEPH ADDISON, in "The Spectator."

Rain at Night

With every other sound laid by,
Muffled in darkness,
Wrapped in velvet cloud,
The rain turns silence into singing,
Suddenly.

E. E. L.

"Thy kingdom come"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A WORLD seemingly chaotic and torn by conflicting human motives and material forces, many are earnestly praying, as Christ Jesus taught his followers to pray (Matthew 6:10), "Thy kingdom come." As men come to understand what constitutes God's kingdom, this petition will help to bring about peace in the world and the brotherhood of man. Those who pray for harmony must have a clear concept of God and of His kingdom, for thereby they know for what they are praying, doubting not the efficacy of their prayers. True prayer is the means whereby each one can help to heal the discords of the material world.

To understand the Lord's Prayer it is necessary to realize the spiritual nature of the kingdom of which Jesus spoke. When considering God's realm, some erroneously conceive of it as a realm of materialistic glory and of God as a mighty potentate ruling over all nations. Christ Jesus, however, revealed the truth concerning God and His creation. Perceiving man as God's perfect image and likeness, he taught his followers the true facts, namely, that God is Spirit, the loving Father, and His realm is, therefore, man's harmonious dwelling place.

According to the seventeenth chapter of Luke, when Jesus "was demanded of the Pharisees, when the kingdom of God should come, he answered them and said, The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 576): "This kingdom of God 'is within you,'—is within reach of man's consciousness here, and the spiritual idea reveals it. In divine Science, man possesses this recognition of harmony consciously in proportion to his understanding of God." Thus it is seen that "the kingdom of God" is not a locality or a material habitation, or even a far-off realm attainable only by passing through the experience called death. Rather does Christian Science reveal God as Father-Mother, infinite Life, the source or divine Principle of all good, controlling His entire creation. Christian Science shows the kingdom of heaven to be the realm of the real, wherein man exists now and forever as the image and likeness of God.

On page 16 of the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual interpretation of the petition in the Lord's Prayer, "Thy kingdom come," as *"Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present."* Since God is omnipresent Spirit, it logically follows that God's kingdom is a spiritual realm, which is ever present. And since God is Love, His kingdom, governed by omnipotent divine Principle, is peaceful and harmonious. These spiritual facts provide constant reminders for those who understandingly pray, "Thy kingdom come." These instantly available truths are at hand for anyone to turn to with comforting confidence, inspiration, and assurance when confronted with disturbing news, rumors and prophecies of disaster, or any other mortal discord.

If the true kingdom is not clearly comprehended and its abiding harmony proved, it is because of the mortal belief that the universe, including man, is material, and existence therefore at the mercy of matter and its laws. Christian Science not only exposes the error of mortal belief, but shows the way to overcome it and how to attain true spiritual existence. By consecrated study of the Bible and Science and Health the seeker for Truth learns to understand God and thus to gain a clearer concept of His kingdom and its laws and government. He learns to distinguish between the allegorical creation, presented in the second chapter of Genesis, and the real man, created in the image and likeness of God, as recorded in the first chapter.

Instead of supinely wishing and hoping that other individuals, other nations, other peoples will start to live more Christian lives, thus bringing about universal salvation and peace, the student of Christian Science knows that it is within his own thinking that he must help to heal humanity. He begins to put his knowledge of spiritual facts into daily practice in his own affairs, understanding that as individuals truly practice the precepts taught by the Way-shower, Christ Jesus, mankind will be healed of all the ills and the errors which beset it. Thus the true kingdom will be demonstrated.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"VENGA TU REINO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN UN MUNDO aparentemente caótico y deshecho por impulsos humanos y fuerzas materiales antagónicas, hay muchos que oran fervorosamente, tal como Jesús enseñó a orar a sus discípulos (Mateo, 6:10): "Venga tu reino." A medida que los hombres lleguen a entender lo que constituye el reino de Dios, esta plegaria contribuirá a llevar a cabo la paz en el mundo la hermandad entre los hombres. Los que oran por la armonía deben tener un concepto claro de Dios y de Su reino, porque así saben por lo que están orando, sin dudar de la eficacia de sus oraciones. La oración verdadera es el remedio por el cual todos pueden contribuir a sanar las discordancias del mundo material.

Para entender el Padrenuestro es necesario comprender la naturaleza espiritual del reino del cual Jesús habló. Al pensar en el reino de Dios, algunos tienen la noción errónea de un reino de gloria materialista y de Dios como si fuera un soberano poderoso, gobernando todas las naciones. Pero Cristo Jesús reveló la verdad acerca de Dios y Su creación. Comprendiendo que el hombre es la perfecta imagen y semejanza de Dios, enseñó a sus discípulos los hechos verdaderos, a saber, que Dios es Espíritu, el Padre amante, y que Su reino es por lo tanto la morada harmoniosa del hombre.

De acuerdo con el capítulo XVII del Evangelio según San Lucas, Jesús, "preguntado por los fariseos, cuándo había de venir el reino de Dios, les respondió, diciendo: El reino de Dios no viene con manifestación exterior. Ni dirán: ¡Helo quí! o: ¡Helo allí! porque he aquí que el reino de Dios dentro de vosotros está." En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe (pág. 576): "Este reino de Dios 'dentro de vosotros está',—está al alcance de la conciencia del hombre aquí mismo, y la idea espiritual lo revela. En la Ciencia divina el hombre posee este reconocimiento de la armonía conscientemente en la proporción de su entendimiento de Dios." Así se ve que "el reino de Dios" no es un lugar o una morada material, ni tampoco un reino lejano al cual se llega sólo al pasar por la experiencia que se llama muerte. La Ciencia Cristiana revela a Dios más bien como Padre-Madre, Vida infinita, la fuente o el Principio divino de todo lo bueno, gobernando Su creación entera. La Ciencia Cristiana demuestra que el reino de los cielos es el reino de lo real, en el cual el hombre existe ahora y sempiternamente como imagen y semejanza de Dios.

En la página 16 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana la señora Eddy da la interpretación espiritual del ruego en el Padrenuestro "Venga tu reino" como: *"Tu reino ha venido; Tú estás siempre presente."* Puesto que Dios es el Espíritu omnipresente, se desprende lógicamente que el reino de Dios es un reino espiritual que está siempre presente. Y puesto que Dios es el Amor, Su reino, gobernado por el Principio divino y omnipotente, está lleno de paz y armonía. Estas verdades espirituales proveen recuerdos constantes para los que oran inteligentemente: "Venga tu reino." Están instantáneamente al alcance de aquel que recurra a ellas para suministrarle confianza alentadora, inspiración y seguridad, cuando se vea confrontado con información desconcertante, rumores y profecías de disastre u otras discordancias mortales.

Si el reino verdadero no se comprende claramente y su armonía perdurable no se demuestra, esto es debido a la creencia mortal de que el universo, incluso el hombre, es material y la existencia por lo tanto está a la merced de la materia y sus leyes. La Ciencia Cristiana no solamente expone el error de la creencia mortal, sino que enseña la manera de vencerlo y de alcanzar la verdadera existencia espiritual. Por medio del estudio consagrado de la Biblia y del libro CIENCIA Y SALUD el que busca la Verdad aprende a entender a Dios y a lograr así un concepto más claro de Su reino con sus leyes y su gobierno. Aprende a distinguir entre la alegoría de la creación, que se presenta en el segundo capítulo del Génesis, y el hombre verdadero, creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, tal como se relata en el primer capítulo.

En vez de desear y esperar que otras personas, otras naciones, otros pueblos empiezen a llevar vidas más cristianas, contribuyendo así a llevar a cabo la salvación y la paz universales, el discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana sabe que es con su propio pensamiento que tiene que ayudar a sanar a la humanidad. Empieza a poner en práctica su conocimiento de las verdades espirituales en sus propios asuntos de la vida cotidiana, comprendiendo que a medida que los seres individuales practiquen verdaderamente los preceptos enseñados por el Maestro y Guía Cristo Jesús, el género humano será sanado de todos los males y errores que le acosan. De esta manera se demostrará el verdadero reino de Dios.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Through the Lötchberg Tunnel

FROM SPEZ by the lakeside we rise slowly towards the Lötchberg, skirting the bottom of a valley through which runs a foaming stream whose gray waters roll along boulders and gleaming quartz. The slopes grow barer, the air fresher, the sky widens. At each little station, bright with travel posters and geraniums, the train deposits a troup of climbers who mingle with the peasants and the guides and porters of the hotels. Groups of people are singing on the platform to welcome friends or bid us good-by. . . . We climb incessantly, passing by long winding curves and turning tunnels from one side of the valley to the other. One last spiral, and we stop in a circle of rocks and cascades. A little city of hotels surrounded by green meadows lies at the head of it, dominated perpendicularly by the blue slab of the glacier, which rises far above the rocks like a huge aquamarine. Here the railroad line disappears into a tunnel, a minute vaulted orifice at the foot of an enormous vertical wall of water-streaked granite, whose overhanging crests we can see by leaning out of the window.

Twenty minutes of noise in the night. We are going through the Lötchberg, under 6,000 feet of rocks and snow. At the end of the tunnel the train stops in front of a long platform protected against avalanches by a cement arcade. The valley is narrow and desertic. Not a trace of green. A few ruined houses by the banks of a dried-up water course. What sky can be seen between the rocks seems much lighter than on the other slope. We begin to go down southward. Deep ravines open out below the tracks; we cross from precipice to precipice on open bridges. Then come the first chestnut trees, a few with strangely distorted trunks. Suddenly, by a wide loop, we come out a thousand yards above the valley of the Rhône, a majestic gulf of lights and shadows where gray, olive-green, and red are the dominant tones. The river is a metallic yellow ribbon between embankments lined with rows of poplars, running through a plain cut by sand banks, by vineyards, and by forests, with here and there an old ruined tower—DENIS DE ROUGEMONT and CHARLOTTE MURET, in "The Heart of Europe." (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

America's Role in Asia ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The United States is being asked to undertake a new role in Asia. It is being urged to put its prestige and its leadership behind the cause of guaranteeing to the native populations of Asia their absolute freedom from foreign imperialism of every kind after the war.

This appeal is not an appeal of "Asia for the Asiatics" but, quite frankly, it is an appeal in behalf of independence for the Asiatics—independence not only from the Japanese against whom they are fighting but from the United Nations with whom they are allied.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty, director of the Indian Government's Purchasing Mission in the United States, did not exaggerate when he warned during the week end that Americans and Europeans must realize "that their guardianship over the Asiatic people has come to an end" and that there can be no enduring peace unless the Oriental peoples are allowed to manage their own affairs."

Japanese aggression has, for its own purpose, swept aside the imperialistic control of the white race in French Indo-China, in the Philippines, in the Federated Malay States, in the Netherlands East Indies, and in Burma. Obviously, Japan has substituted tyrannical imperialism for benevolent imperialism for the Japanese have made subtle use of the propaganda slogan—though it concealed a worse evil—that they were but driving out foreign rulers.

Vast Native Populations

And in Malaya, in the Indies and in Burma the vast native populations were neither earnest nor effective allies of their countries' defenders. They were not counted upon as allies; they were not equipped as co-defenders. They were not rallied and accepted as equals in a common cause.

The native populations remain to live and work in their homelands. The white rulers have been forced to flee. The tide of this war will assuredly turn, but will Asia's white rulers ever return except they be prepared to bestow independence, not to deny it?

That is the question which lies behind the hope that Americans will help make an end to all imperialism the prime promise of the United Nations and will thereby make it possible to rally the repressed peoples of Asia against Japan as the conquered peoples of Europe are already rallied against Germany.

This is not a theoretical problem. It is a very realistic problem. This is not just a desirable objective. It is an urgent objective. It may well be an indispensable objective. Its focus at the moment is India. India, fully mobilized and fervently convinced that it is fighting for its freedom, and not merely its existence, may constitute the narrow margin of difference between years of war and suffering and sacrifice or visible victory.

Counting on India

"Asia has arrived," says Krishnalal Shridharani, an informed, middle-of-the-road Indian nationalist who has recently been in Washington. "Both India and China have a great role to play in the future. The clamor for Indo-Chinese cooperation in the interest of the United Nations is the first official admission on the part of the western powers that the East can contribute something more than a burden for the white man to bear."

The United States, as well as Great Britain, is counting on India to give its full allegiance to the United Nations. But there are many—both in London and Washington—who believe that the United Nations will have to give a cause to India to fight for as well as arms to fight with. In the present position there are three factors:

1. India is only half-heartedly in the war on Britain's side. That should be frankly recognized. Mr. Churchill said as much last week when he told Parliament that "the crisis in the affairs of India arising out of the Japanese advance has made us wish to rally all forces of Indian life. . . ."

2. The most galvanizing influence which has stirred India to a deeper feeling for the cause of the United Nations and greater efforts in behalf of the common defense came not from Britain or from America, but from China; not from the West but from the East; not from the Occident but from the Orient. It came as a result of Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek's personal visit to New Delhi.

3. India realizes that it needs Britain—and the United Nations. But Indian leaders are profoundly convinced that Britain—and the United Nations—need India. India knows that it is fighting against Japanese tyranny but it wants to be sure this time that it is fighting for Indian freedom. India knows that Great Britain has promised to restore freedom to such countries as Poland and Czechoslovakia and Holland and Norway and Denmark whose independence have never been in Britain's hands, but India wants to be sure that Great Britain will unquestionably bestow freedom upon India whose independence has long been in Britain's hands.

Demands Pledge of Freedom

India wants an absolute guarantee of her future independence and the United Nations want the Indians fighting for the common cause as passionately as the Filipinos are fighting for the common cause.

Britain has reiterated her promise of independence to India, but India wants a deadline at which time that promise must be redeemed just as America gave the Philippines a deadline for their independence. There is reason to believe that Washington's influence is on the side of establishing that deadline.

"Asia has arrived"—arrived, many believe, at the point where its peoples are determined to make the "white man's burden" their own, at the point where they want to work out their own salvation and govern themselves as their Occidental allies govern themselves. What are we going to do about it? Our answer may be a vital factor in both winning the war and winning the peace.

The Country Speaks: the South

While We Talk of Social Reform ..... *By Sarah Alison Maxwell*

Birmingham, Ala.

From "Lubberland," written by William Byrd in 1728, to "Men Working," by John Faulkner, it is the Southern poor white to whom the door of opportunity remains closed. At least, when opened, it all too quickly slams shut again. An oft-heard remark is "What good to help them up? They soon revert to type."

One has only to remain in a fairly accessible location in any southern city and they will flock to the door. They come begging, selling things, collecting coat hangers, and occasionally wanting work. The most frequently peddled item of late is sassafras roots but also they bring pot cleaners, bandages, needles, sweet shrubs, magnolia blossoms, and even dogwood trees. "Lady, will you be so kind?" is the inevitable sales approach. Negroes of the old school introduce conversation with "Miss," but never "Lady," an epithet usually reserved for "colored ladies."

The occasional whites who seek employment from door to door are willing to work for anything —food or used clothing. With Negroes there must be monetary remuneration with food and clothes thrown in. Nevertheless, it is the Negro who gets the job. He is the more personable and, as the saying goes, "I'd much rather have a Negro than a white man working around the place."

Negroes with their black faces and wearing white coats are swanky. Who can say as much for the poor white? The Negroes are much in demand at the big food markets, sacking up groceries and rushing them out to waiting cars. But "white coat" jobs are not "white collar" jobs and such employment sometimes is looked at askance by the less conservative southern negro press. Exchange those white coats—a badge of servitude—for overalls and work in the city's industries is the argument.

Almost always a Negro wanting a bit of work can crash the gate. There is no "lady, please help me out." His technique is different from the white workers. Broadly smiling he begins: "This here's Charlie, Miss. Sure you know Charlie. I've come around to do that work," You can't just remember Charlie nor what the work was, but Charlie is so insistant about being an old-time acquaintance that you begin to think perhaps he is.

"Dave's coming back to clean out the furnace," you counter. But this doesn't discourage Charlie. "Dave's my uncle. He sent me around to do it." And so Charlie gets the job. Incidentally Dave doesn't know Charlie.

Negroes seldom go in for door-to-door begging. Some few, however, solicit Christmas gifts and collections "for the church," handing out a small envelope in which to deposit change. "Why are there so many white beggars and so few Negroes?" The question was asked of Bessie, negro maid, who responded with pride, "Negroes are willing to work."

Talk of superiority of races. Bessie, who is an excellent laundress said: "Even some Negroes don't know how to make starch." She did not go so far as to say: "Even some white people can make starch."

When Lawrence Tibbett visited this area some time back he gave superlative praise to the singing of Negro high school students. In editorial comment a local newspaper expressed the hope that some day white high school pupils of the city might merit similar praise for their singing. The poor white is too often the forgotten man.

To Change the Subject:

Spring Comes to Evacuees ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

"The willows and white birches are showing a different color in their bark, and here is a genuine Edelweiss for you, imported from my beautiful little country," writes my Swiss friend up the Hudson River. Out of the brevity of her message throbs the nostalgia felt in every evacuee's heart with special poignancy as spring impends.

There is Margaretta, too, transplanted here from her Czechoslovakian village just ahead of the portentous headlines "Czechoslovakia at end." Her handiwork talent has found her factory place in New York's garment center, but her tall, dark beauty moves always in memory of the little mountain place where, as dignified custodian of her parents' property, she lived with her godparents; and she bears the weight of her country's engulfment in the Nazi tide as heavily as any Masaryk.

Margaretta's American haven is a crowded East Side rear apartment beyond Second Avenue, and her days are spent at a stitching machine. Her eyes hunger for the lacking word from her godparents, from anyone at all in that place where she grew up and had her being and of which her only factual testimony is the embroidery that she hastily threw into her trunk the sunny Sunday afternoon that brought word that American passage at last prevailed from the Mediterranean port whence her parents had been seeking her exit from war-embattled Europe.

We in America have not understood what it is to have the homeland blacked out, and I had never more deeply felt the treasure of this sort of possession than when I heard Margaretta sing her national anthem:

Where is my home? Where is my home?
'Mong meadows streams are creeping,
In the forests rustling winds are murmuring. . . .
Everywhere blooms spring and flowers
In this paradise of ours.
Land of beauty, oh, dear fatherland,
Thou'rt my home, beauteous land,
Thou'rt my home, beauteous land.

There is also the press account of residence here of Bethsabee Rothschild, whose family fortune was estimated at $500,000,000 in France before the war and who now lives in a three-room rear apartment in Greenwich Village neighboring a wholesale clothing factory and tenements. Until June, 1940, she lived in the famed Talleyrand Palace on the Place de la Concord, overlooking the Tuilleries of Paris.

Now doing secretarial work for the free French, Mlle. Rothschild is also avidly concerned in the war charities of Bundles for Britain, the coordinating Council for prisoners of war, the United Jewish Appeal, the New Franco-Belgian University, and the Red Cross.

"I believe it is the duty of all refugees in America to learn the progressive ideas of such institutions so that they, myself included, may take part in the future reconstruction of a better Europe," she is quoted.

Such are the stray voices that beat upon us in American scene, where one continues to live without instant danger of dislodgement.

But out of it one remembers intensely the place of one's beginnings. The morning Colorado mountain brushed with gold in uttermost splendor after a night under the moon's white dreaming; the warm blue-gold noons; the sun and wind of the straight stretches above the town in the passes; the drives across the mesa in late afternoon when all else lay in shadow except this upland and the illimitable plains whose tawny reaches the sinking sun always reddens; and the brown dog leaping off the car rim to race bird coveys in the field, waving her "royal flag" in a dog fantasy as the mountains dreamed away the hours to sunset under the reaching white clouds.

Paraguay's Choice: 'Complete Solidarity' With U. S.

Asuncion ignores powerful German economic pressures and stands firmly with United Nations.

Americans at War
Thirteenth of forty-eight articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay — German influences so numerous that you see them repeatedly in Paraguay, and this inland country's almost complete economic dependence on Argentina, render all the more remarkable Paraguay's advanced stand on the side of the democracies

Since coming home from the consultations of American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Luis A. Argaña has steadily implemented the commitments assumed there.

"Paraguay is resolved to fulfill the resolutions and acts of Rio de Janeiro with absolute faith and sincerity, in all firmness," Foreign Minister Argaña declared as we talked in his office overlooking the broad Paraguay River. "Paraguay will effectively serve in defense of the continent."

Dr. Argaña emphasized that Paraguay was among the first countries in South America to complete their break with the Triple Totalitarians. The Council of State, acting in accord with the Constitution, took this step on Jan. 25. That was three days before Rio's closing session.

Air View of Asuncion—Paraguay's Thriving Capital

Situated 650 miles up the Paraná and Paraguay rivers, Asuncion can be reached over a water route by large freighters from the Atlantic Ocean. With a population of 63,000 it is the key trade city of the country which has 850,000 inhabitants. Inset: Dr. Luis A. Argaña, Foreign Minister of Paraguay, who attended the Rio consultations.

Complete Solidarity

Paraguayan foreign policy is based at present on "complete solidarity" with the United States, and on support for the "free institutions" of America, Dr. Argaña affirms. This policy, "clearly and categorically presented in the consultations at Rio de Janeiro, continues to guide the Paraguayan Government."

There, for the record, is Paraguay's position.

Examining into the circumstances and motivations affecting Paraguay's diplomacy, you marvel that a country so remote from the United States, so permeated with German interests, and so dependent on Argentina for outlet to the sea, could take a stand from which both Argentina and Chile shrink.

It appears unquestionable that some excellent diplomacy has been exerted on behalf of the United States. Elevation of Minister Wesley Frost to the new Ambassadorship in Asunción would indicate that the State Department at Washington takes this view.

Like Brazil, Paraguay decided that the side to be on in this world upheaval is the side of the United States. It is frankly a decision of interest, and once made it runs down through all of the Government's diplomatic actions. The lack of such a decision in Argentina and Chile accounts for their tactics of delay.

Brazilian influence probably had a considerable bearing on Paraguay's choice. Landlocked between the two largest powers of South America, Paraguay oscillates over the years between policies directed toward Argentina and Brazil. In the current phase, Brazil is predominant, although a trade treaty —the first—is being negotiated with Argentina.

Influence of Brazil

Posters still remain clear and legible in Asuncion's sun-drenched streets, expressing the "homage" of the Paraguayan people to President Vargas on the occasion of his visit last September. Portuguese is being studied as an obligatory language in Paraguayan schools. Dr. Argaña sponsored that law. The Brazilian Foreign Office noted his contributions to more cordial relations of the two countries when giving out biographical data on delegates to Rio.

So the decision of Dr. Vargas to cast Brazil's lot with the United States undoubtedly stiffened Paraguay's resistance to many forces pulling in the opposite direction.

Internally, the German pressure has been, and is, terrific. Not even in the south of Brazil do you encounter more visible evidence of German infiltration. Most of the large commercial establishments are German. They include the merchandisers Staudt, specializing in textiles; Krauch, farming implements; Ferreteria Aleman, hardware, and IPA, a German firm representing Ford!

The startling fact is that there are no large North American or British competitors for these German companies. As a result, application of the blacklist has been particularly difficult in Paraguay.

For example, the charming out-of-town hotel, called both Gran Hotel and Hotel Paraguay, is run by pleasant, blonde Germans. They preside over a one-story hostelry that ambles hither and yon in the midst of cool patios and mellow old roofs that slope gently over shaded colonnades. The Paraguay is steeped in Spanish colonial atmosphere. Putting it on the blacklist has been hard, but the decision came just now, long after the first list was issued. While not regarded as red-hot Nazis, the prioprietors, like all Germans here, must contribute to the Nazi war chest.

One block from the Hotel Paraguay stands the former German Legation. Its red shield bearing the familiar white eagle and hooked cross spread out boldly, but the diplomatic staff was packing to leave. Paraguay had set a deadline for their departure.

Collaboration With U. S.

Along the same street another block or two the United States Leing. Larger quarters are in demand as the practical steps of economic and financial collaboration increase. It is the same story all around South America. Cut off from most of the world outside the Western Hemipshere, the American Nations are strengthening their mutual ties as never before.

By its present stand, Paraguay occupies the central sector of the southernmost frontier for all-out collaboration in hemisphere defense.

Starting at the Pacific, this frontier begins with Peru along the northern border of Chile.

Next comes Bolivia, touching both Chile and Argentina.

Then Paraguay, with its southern line entirely compassed by Argentine soil.

Brazil swings around the eastern and northern borders, so that Paraguay has three contiguous neighbors.

Thrust northward between eastern Paraguay and the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul is an arm of Argentina that starts with a broad shoulder in the Province of Corrientes, and ends in the blunt outlines of Misiones. It is in this connected region—Rio Grande do Sul, its northern neighbor-State, Santa Catharina, Misiones, and Paraguay—that German concentrations have been strongest.

Fortunately for hemisphere defense, that potential trouble zone, which might have cut South America into two parts, appears to have been brought under control in large measure. Cautious observers warn against concluding that the Nazi menace has been removed. Yet on the American side of the balance may be recorded this summary across central South America:

Brazil and Uruguay carry the American front powerfully southward to the Rio de la Plata, right through the region of heaviest German colonization in all of South America.

Curbs on Nazis

Paraguay extends the front south on the other side of Misiones, where German and Nazi influence is still open, although Argentina has cooled Nazi ardor somewhat by sending military police. At river ports there are now machine guns and armored trucks. German schools have been closed down for more than a year in Misiones. Teaching of German is forbidden. So Argentina also is combating in its own way the common Nazi dangers.

Bolivia and Peru complete the front on the west.

That leaves only Argentina and Chile—but it is a big "only"—on less than an all-out basis for hemisphere collaboration. Both of them say they believe in hemisphere defense, but differ on the scope, extent, and timing of their actual moves.

In all of the South American countries, everything depends on as Brazil and Paraguay, which have taken a stand in opposition to powerful internal forces can maintain their pro-Allied policy only as the Allies make it possible by showing strength in the world struggle.

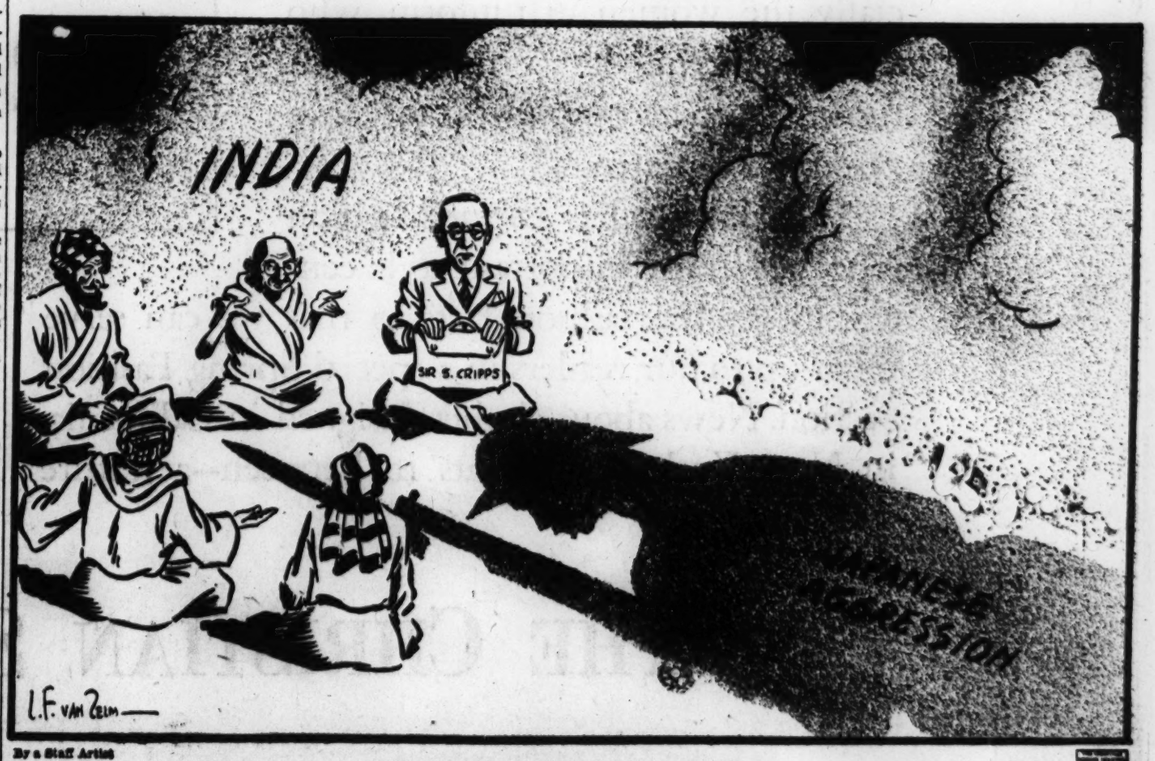
Paraguay fully illustrates this aspect of the inter-American outlook, for Paraguay is almost completely dependent on its neighbors and on exports. The country cannot rely, as can Bolivia, on sales of essential metals. Its farm and cattle products compete with those of neighboring Argentina and Brazil. Its river outlet to the Atlantic runs entirely through Argentinian territory.

In search of a new outlet, Paraguay is exploring possibilities of driving a road eastward to meet the Brazilian road at Foz do Iguazú. Having ridden on those Brazilian roads, and flown over hundreds of miles of virgin wilderness in this region, you realize how slender and mud-rutted is Paraguay's prospect in that direction.

Yet the dry broad roads will come in time, relieving Paraguay from its present dependence on river packets that still churn past the bar and around the bend, as in old Mississippi.

Ewing Galloway; Roland Hall Sharp

Iguassú Falls on the Brazilian-Paraguayan Border



By a Staff Artist

Get Together Before It's Too Late

Wondering What Clothes to Buy This Spring, When Every Purchase Must Count?

Spring Fashion Section

Reports What's New for Smart Wardrobes

March 26

There's a general feeling in the air of "Let's get some new spring clothes, but let's be sure they're right." Especially the women in uniform, who will be buying fewer things, want those few to accomplish as much as possible in smartness.

The Monitor has assigned fashion reporters in the important style centers to get the fashion facts so that we can serve them up to our readers in a special Spring Fashion Section. News about clothes designed in California, in New York, and points in between—a feature story on what to wear (and what NOT to wear) in Mexico—what to buy for a southwest vacation—what's news in men's wear, children's clothes, accessories—and photographs to illustrate them—all are included. It is easier to choose clothes when you know the outstanding trends. We are packing the Spring Fashion Section with facts to make it as helpful as possible. An unusually large display of local fashion advertisements will make this a complete, compact, and useful aid for building a smart spring wardrobe.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Rescue and a Picnic

A Houseboat Summer Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part Three

Sandy and Bill, Aunt Em and Uncle Jim, settled themselves and their picnic things on Mariner's Point, as they had named a flat rock which ran out into the water beyond the turn of Deep Cove. From here they couldn't see the Ark at all but they had a broader view of the lake with islands scattered in it and distant farms and the China hills far away.

Uncle Jim had brought some firewood to save time and they cooked bacon and scrambled eggs, which they ate with crisp slices of raw cabbage, and very small radishes, with fruit and doughnuts for dessert.

"And now for West Neck!" cried Aunt Em. "Sandy, there's a plate that hasn't been burned, and one fork's missing. Oh, here it is, under the loaf of bread. Well, the commissary's all ready."

They landed on the opposite shore of West Neck. Here at the narrows it was only four or five hundred feet away but the children had never set foot on its little sandy beach and it seemed like a new world to them. They left the boat pulled up half way on the sand and hid the oars. Uncle Jim gave Bill a canteen of water to carry and he took the knapsack with a cup and four tins for gathering blueberries.

The Blueberry Pasture

It was quite a scramble too. And much longer than the children expected. They soon climbed through the cut-over pasture, startling a couple of sheep which stared at them blankly for a minute and then ran off with a jangle of small bells. Beyond the pasture hill, however, they found themselves facing a further wooded slope invisible from the pond. There was no path up it but a picturesque cliff along whose edge they scrambled holding on by roots and saplings.

A further scramble through underbrush brought them to the flat top of the hill where lay a great shaggy pasture under the bright cloud garlanded sky, stretching off for acres to distant tumble-down stone walls.

"We ought to get permission first, I suppose," Uncle Jim suggested.

"Come on if we must ask permission," said Aunt Em. "Here's some kind of a track and a gate."

The house they came to was small and faded with some early roses near the door. The woman who answered their knock was gray-haired and tall with a quick smile.

"Of course you can pick all the blueberries you want," she said. "There's lots more than we can use. I suppose we might charge—some do. But berries don't seem like anything that's been planted. They're a gift however you look at them."

It was while they were gathering blueberries in the pasture that Aunt Em said she smelled smoke, wood smoke, but the others were too busy to pay much attention. Everyone wandered off alone filling his or her tin. Many of the berries were still pale green or a beautiful pale blue and looked like an ornament on a hat, but now and then a bush was filled with dark blue berries with a bloom on them which rubbed off when handled. A good many berries were eaten before any of the tins began to fill, but at last enough were gathered and the family sat down under a pine tree.

The Story Starts Here

Bill and Sandy were spending the summer with Aunt Em and Uncle Jim on a houseboat, which they named The Ark, in Deep Cove, Damariscotta, Maine. The children enjoyed the cows on the Putnams' farm near by and helped to rescue Saturday, one evening when she was sinking in a bog. The Fourth of July was such a lovely day that Aunt Em proposed a picnic.

Clouds in the East

"Your clouds are coming up fast, Aunt Em," remarked Sandy comfortably from her seat looking east.

"I thought they had faded out again," said Uncle Jim turning his head. He watched the sky a moment, and then jumped to his feet.

"Those aren't clouds!" he cried, getting into his knapsack. "Here, put the tins in any old way. That's fire!"

"Fire?" the others repeated, "fire?"

"It looks as though the East Neck woods were on fire," Uncle Jim said grimly. "Maybe I wasn't as careful with our fire as I should have been. I thought there wasn't much danger on rock."

He began to run across the pasture, with the others trailing after him. The bushes were stiff and whipped against the children's bare knees but they scarcely noticed at the time. Ahead of them they could see brown clouds of smoke billowing up into the sky, turning white as they rose. They had a sinister coiling motion and the smell of smoke was very noticeable.

As they broke their way through the woods, they were less conscious of the fire ahead, but it was very exciting sliding down the steep banks, catching hold of bushes and twigs to break the speed of their descent, bracing themselves against trunks and then plunging on again. Aunt Em dropped a little behind but called out to the others not to wait for her.

When they came to the cut-over sheep land, they could see for the first time over to East Neck. The shore line appeared just as usual, and no smoke rose from the ashes of the picnic fire, but beyond rolled up the same darkness into the sky.

"It must be back of Sandy's meadow," Uncle Jim thought. "Someone must have dropped a match. Thank goodness it wasn't our fire."

On Look-Out Ledge

Aunt Em arrived panting but cheerful, a long tear in her dress, and they all got into the row boat and pushed off for the opposite shore. The walking through their own woods seemed easier because they had the wood-roads to follow.

There was no fire at Sandy's meadow but still the smoke surged up the sky, still the smell of it stung their nostrils.

"We'll have to climb to Look-out Ledge," Bill said. "We can see from there."

"All right," said Uncle Jim. "You lead the way, Bill," for the children knew the woods better than the grown-ups.

Off they started once more, climbing now, past the ledges with their ferns and wrinkled lichens, under pines and beech trees and up a great granite slide of rock, which crossed the mountain like a river of stone. At the top they could look over the trees. The lake lay stretched below them for miles, very blue in a green land of woods checkered with farms and outlined by hills. Their own promontory of East Neck lay peacefully below them, but beyond, on the Jefferson side, the smoke was still rolling up, from what appeared to be a great stretch of rocky pasture land. They could now see the flames like a dragon and even as they watched it seemed to grow a little smaller and breathe a little less fiercely into the almost windless air.

"Burning brush," Uncle Jim said with a whistle. "A good quiet day for it and Fourth of July too. Em, you'll never go on another picnic with me after the way you've been treated today."

Aunt Em sat down and began to laugh, as she pushed her hair back from a face very pink with running and climbing.

"It's good for me," she assured Uncle Jim. "The only way to know a thing is to find out."

Blueberry Muffins

In spite of the jouncing they had had in the knapsack, Aunt Em found enough blueberries which had not been squashed to make wonderful muffins for supper, which they ate rather late after a leisurely swim. Uncle Jim brought out an accordion from some drawer and played it with much spirit, and taught them all to sing "Rio." Then they tried "The animals came in two by two," which seemed the proper song for an Ark, and by that time it was dark.

They went out on deck. It was an almost windless night, and a fog or clouds covered the stars. There was a new dampness in the air, of rain to come.

Suddenly there was a wonderful sozzling noise and a gold line of sparks shot upward past the pines and up up up into the sky where it burst loudly and turned into a golden fountain dropping colored stars which slowly, silently drifted down toward their mirrored reflections in the water. Beautiful and unreal, the rockets rose, some all gold and silver, some many-colored, curving their necks, writing their messages for a moment in sparks of gold.

(The End)

(Another "Houseboat Summer" story will start on the page For Children next Monday.)

A drawing by Marguerite Davis

Picnic on Mariner's Point.

Chipmunks' Welcome to Spring

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

A little chipmunk was scurrying about, one day, among the stumps in a clearing at the edge of a woods. He was a quick, nimble-footed little fellow, and handsome, too. His coat of fur was a rich brown, with black stripes running down the back. His head was round, his tail was bushy, and his eyes were sharp and alert.

The little chipmunk's burrow was under one of the stumps here in the clearing, and in it he had been asleep during most of the winter. But now winter was over. The pussy willows had put out their soft little fingers of gray fur, and the redbud trees were beginning to blossom.

It seemed good to be out in the sunshine again, after being in his dark burrow for so long. And the little chipmunk felt so happy that he sat straight up, squirrel fashion, and called as loudly as he could: "Chuck—chuck—chuck."

Another chipmunk, peeping from behind a stump, answered his call. "Let's go out and hunt for food," he said. "The winter supply of nuts and seeds that I stored in my burrow last fall is all eaten up. And, besides, I am tired of nuts and seeds."

"So am I," the first chipmunk replied. "But it is too early for berries, I'm afraid. And I don't believe there are any mushrooms yet."

"Maybe we can find some beetles or snails or grubs," the other suggested. And off they scampered into the forest.

It was gloomy there among the great trees, and the wind made a moaning sound as it passed through the bare branches.

"I'm frightened," one of the little chipmunks said. "It's dangerous here in the forest. A fox might catch us, or a weasel, or a hawk."

"Don't be afraid," a blue jay called down to them from a branch above their heads. "I am keeping a sharp lookout, and there are no unfriendly creatures in this part of the forest just now. My mate and I have a nest in this tree. I will warn you if any danger is near. And I think," he added, "that if you look, you will find good food under my tree."

"Wintergreen berries!" cried both chipmunks at once. "Oh, thank you, Blue Jay."

They had not noticed these bright round berries, glistening close to the ground among their shiny green leaves. But now they lost no time in beginning their feast.

It was the first taste of fresh forest food they had had since fall. And they ate until they could hold no more. Then, filling their cheek pouches full of berries, they hurried back along the trail towards home.

And an odd-looking pair they were. "Dear me," chuckled an old groundhog as they passed his burrow door, "your cheek pouches are filled out to such a size that I thought at first you were some new kind of creature! Where did you find such a load of food?"

But the little chipmunks did not answer. For their mouths were so full of wintergreen berries and their cheeks were so puffed out that they could not speak at all.

(Watch for a story of a snapping turtle on the page For Children on the first Monday in April.)

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

"Chuck—chuck—chuck," called the little chipmunk.

Marco Polo

We have a little pug dog
As handsome as can be.
He never barks at Barbara,
But he always barks at me.

His name is Marco Polo,
But we always call him Pug.
We love to see him snoring
Contented on the rug.

He picks up all the apples
Under the apple tree;
He gives them each a little bite
And rolls them merrily,

And every morn at breakfast
He climbs on Mother's bed
And watches every bite she takes
And cocks his hungry head.

MARGARET BESTON

Prizes for Four

By Peter White

It is lots of fun to get the thank-you notes girls and boys send us for the books they win in the contest. Here is one from Billy Vandell, five, of Malverne, New York, written on such pretty notepaper, with two cunning kittens at the top of the sheet:

"I want to thank you for the lovely Tenggren 'Mother Goose' book you sent me.

"I took it to school to show to the children. They enjoyed it, and I did too. I am a first grader in Lindner Place School, Malverne, New York, and will soon be able to read the book all by myself."

Prizes this month go to Craig Douglas McCowan, five, of Boston, Massachusetts; Darlene Olson, seven, of Portland, Oregon; Virginia Couse, nine, of La Jolla, California; and Maurice James, ten, of Durban, Natal, South Africa.

Craig's book is "An American A. B. C." by Maud and Miska Petersham, a lovely book with many pictures in colors; Darlene's is "Elin's Amerika," by Marguerite de Angeli, a story of a little girl and her family in a Swedish settlement in early America, with beautiful illustrations in colors. Virginia's is "The Door in the Closet," by Josephine Daskam Bacon, a delightful story of Liz, who opened a mysterious door in the odd woman's closet and found a new world on the other side. Maurice's is "Tumble-down Dick," by Howard Spring, a grand tale of a boy who travelled to Manchester on his father's vegetable wagon, and the adventures that befell him there.

Here are some of the prize-winning letters:

Dear Peter White:

"Hari and Bolo" was a lovely story. My grandmother read it to me. I liked the part about the mushrooms, because the Moon Man tied the moon cheeses to the mushrooms and let them go down to the earth like parachutes, through the moonlight sky. I like all the stories on the Monitor's page For Children, and I love Snubs and Waddles and Tubby and Buddy and all the rest.

I made up this story about my goldfish.

Goldfish are happy in the water. They play with each other. They do not tip over the boats, but whales do. My goldfish live in a round glass bowl and they have green grass in the water, so they can swim around and eat and play. I help clean their bowl every morning and always remember to give them a pinch of food. I love my goldfish.

CRAIG DOUGLAS MCCOWAN

Dear Peter White:

I can't write real writing yet, as we have only had printing in my school. We begin to learn to write in a few weeks. Then I can read and write real writing. Now I can only read and write printing.

My uncle has a typewriter. It is easier for me to write on it than it is to print with a pencil because I don't have to know how to make the letters. It is fun to write on the typewriter.

I read the letters in the Peter White column and think them fun. I love to read books. I read The Christian Science Monitor every Monday. I hope you like my letter so I can get a book. I like the story of "Lunch in the Tree House," by Carolyn Haywood. It was so exciting when the lunch fell out of the tree house. I enjoy the story of "Henrietta Finds a Way Out" too. I think it was fun when Farmer Jim got mad at his new man for selling Henrietta, don't you?

It has snowed and we have a thick cover of ice over everything. We call it a silver thaw, and it is so pretty, with each tree limb and shrub coated with ice. Our yard is an ice pond. My neighbor has ice skates. Her name is Adair. I have a big sled and we have lots of fun sliding on the ice during silver thaw. We don't have much ice and snow here.

DARLENE OLSON

We will publish Virginia's and Maurice's letters next Monday.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 174,840
1941 volume to date 25,419,519
1940 volume to date 26,568,239

Prices Stiffen In Market As Offers Dwindle

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Offerings dwindled after early irregularity in today's stock market and enough bidders stepped in to put a number of leaders up fractions to a point or so.

The going was a bit difficult at the start but it soon became evident that most stocks were not for sale at any substantial reduction in prices. This led to reinstatement of commitments here and there and a stiffening of prices generally. There were many losers, though, near the final hour, and volume continued unusually small. Transfers were at the rate of about 300,000 shares.

Some brokers thought the market had pretty well discounted United Nations losses in the battle of the Java Sea, as well as continued ship sinkings in the South Atlantic. A restraining influence, however, was persistent pessimism over proposed tax legislation.

Among backward stocks most of the time were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Railway, Standard Oil (N. J.), United Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, Allied Chemical and International Harvester.

Resistant were N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Pepsi-Cola, Loew's, Montgomery Ward, Union Carbide, American Telephone and J. C. Penney.

Losers of a point or so in the curb included Gulf Oil and Aluminum of America. Creole Petroleum and Humble Oil were easier.

Selected Bonds Higher

The bond market had an overall appearance of moderate stability today as selective buying lifted a number of rails, communications and specialties fractions to a point or so. There were, however, numerous issues unchanged as the session neared the final hour and each group had scattered losers.

On the upside were St. Paul 5s, Chicago and Northwestern 4¾s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Erie 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Union Pacific 3½s.

Losers included Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Goodrich 4½s, Laclede Gas 5½s, M-K-T 5s, New York Central 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Republic Steel 4½s, and Wabash 4½s.

Foreign bonds remained steady with gainers including Buenos Aires 4¾s, Canada 4s, Chile 60s, and Peru 6Os, while among the losers were Argentine 4s and Australia 4½s. U. S. Government bonds drew small attention.

Boston Stock Group Elects Governors

The Boston Association of Stock Exchange Firms at its annual meeting held in the Boston Stock Exchange last week elected the following to serve as governors for three years: Robert B. Almy, Townsend, Dabney & Tyson; Hermann F. Clarke, Estabrook & Co.; Ralph Hornblower, Hornblower & Weeks, and Lester Watson, Hayden, Stone & Co. Officers elected included: John R. Chapin, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Chairman of the Board; Hermann F. Clarke, Astabrook & Co., Vice-Chairman; Alexander H. Bright, Elmer H. Bright & Co., Treasurer, and Edward H. Kittredge, Hornblower & Weeks, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Grains Unsettled By Selling in Rye

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP)—Renewed selling of rye futures, prices of which slumped more than 2 cents a bushel at one time to the lowest point since early in the year, helped to unsettle the entire grain market today.

Stop loss orders executed in the rye pit accelerated the decline but weakness was associated with lagging demand in the spot market and possibility of increased distribution of Canadian grain in the domestic trade. Wheat continued to suffer from apathy of flour buyers and uncertainty regarding outcome of the controversy over the Commodity Credit Corporation grain selling program.

Stocks Relatively Steady in London

LONDON, March 16 (AP) — The stock market was quiet but mainly steady today and at the close British funds were firm while the industrial section was slightly irregular.

Home rails were maintained and oils were fractionally easier and inactive. Kaffirs turned dull toward the close while rubbers were steadier.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, March 16

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1466
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2370	.2365	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.5180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8809	.8812	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1922 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅛	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	M'r 14
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106	106	106	—1
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	M'r 14
7½	6¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 13
11¾	10⅞	Addressog (½e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 12
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	32	32	32	+ ½
2⅝	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	10	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 14
5⅞	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 12
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17	12	Alleghany pr pf	2	12	12	12	M'r 6
22¾	19¾	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	7	20	19⅞	20	
5⅛	4	Allen Indust (1)	9	4	3⅞	4	
149	120	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	119¼	119	119¼	— ¾
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'r 6
14¼	13	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
6⅛	5	Allied Strs (.15e)	8	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
81	72	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72	72	72	M'r 14
30⅛	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	1	27	26½	27	+ ½
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 5
1½	⅞	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 14
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16⅜	16½	16⅜	M'r 6
56	46	Amerada Pet (2)	6	46	46	46	
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	20	20	20	+1
48¼	32½	Am Airlines 1½g	2	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜	+1⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6	6	6	— ¼
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch	4	4	4	4	M'r 13
33	26⅜	Am Br Shoe(¾e)	4	28½	28½	28½	+1
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 13
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	5	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	159	159	159	M'r 12
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	70	70	70	— ⅝
20½	18	Am Ch & C (½e)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
95	70	Am Chicle (4a)	2	70	69	69	—1¾
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	5	5	5	M'r 14
8¾	7½	Am Comm Al	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 12
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1e)	6	18¼	18¼	18¼	
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 14
6	4½	Am Europ (.40g)	2	4½	4½	4½	M'r 14
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅝
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 13
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	8	26¾	26½	26½	M'r 13
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	12	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
35	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	31	35	35	35	
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	21	38⅜	37⅝	38⅜	+ ⅜
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
27½	25	Am Ice pf	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 14
4	3⅛	Am Internat'l	7	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6½	6½	6½	M'r 11
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	11	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
85½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	83½	83½	83½	— ½
11½	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	2	10	10	10	M'r 11
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	12	5	5	5	+ ⅜
23¾	19¾	Am Metal (¼e)	8	21	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	17	APL $6 pf (17.8k)	3	18½	18½	18½	
22	14⅜	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	5	16¼	16	16	
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	21	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	17	11	10⅞	11	
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (½g)	6	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	5	7	7	7	
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	4	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
147	139⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	M'r 9
34¼	30½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¾
20⅞	18½	Am St Fdrs(½e)	3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 13
21¼	16⅜	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 12
97⅛	83	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83½	83½	83½	
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅝	19	M'r 11
134¾	118	Am Tel & Tel(9)	25	120¾	119	120⅜	+1⅝
49¾	38	Am Tob (1e)	8	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
50¾	39	Am Tob B (1e)	10	39⅝	38¾	39⅝	+ ½
143⅝	128	Am Tob pf (6)	2	128	128	128	M'r 14
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¾	4½	4¾	M'r 12
27	22½	Am Viscose(½e)	8	23½	22¾	23½	+ ¾
116½	111	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	111	111	111	— ¼
3¼	2¼	Am Water Wks	20	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70¼	55	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	56	56	56	+1
5⅝	4⅛	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	
76⅜	69½	Am Wool pf 12g	2	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
5⅞	3⅜	Am Zinc L & S	3	4	4	4	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	43½	43½	43½	M'r 14
28⅝	25½	Anaconda (½e)	21	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	— ¼
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.90g)	7	13	13	13	+ ¼
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'r 13
35	31½	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	31½	31½	31½	M'r 13
111⅝	109⅜	Armour Dl pf (7)	1	110	110	110	M'r 13
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	14	3⅛	3	3	
67½	61	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	61½	61	61½	+ ½
66	56	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 24
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	6	23¼	23	23	
7¼	6	Arnold C (¾e)	4	6⅞	6	6	M'r 12
4	3⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
6⅜	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	5	5	5	M'r 13
77½	69½	Assd D G Ipf(6)	1	69½	69½	69½	M'r 7
83	73	As D 2pf (5½k)	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb 26
38⅜	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	24	37⅝	36¾	37⅜	+ ⅝
70	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	69½	69¼	69½	
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	9	23⅝	22¾	23⅝	+ ½
34	22	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	20	20	20	—3½
45½	35	Atl G & W pf 5g		33	33	33	—2
23½	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
109¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 2
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
70	54	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	—2¼
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	4	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 11
2⅜	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4⅛	3⅛	Aviat Corp (.15g)	20	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
14⅜	12¼	Bald Loco ct	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	2	5	4¾	5	M'r 12
8⅞	7½	Barber Asphalt	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5	5	5	M'r 14
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
19½	17⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	M'r 14
24⅛	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	M'r 11
104⅛	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb 16
100¾	79	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	79	79	79	M'r 13
73⅜	69¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7	7	7	M'r 12
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1)	10	36½	35⅜	36½	+1⅛
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
52	47	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	M'r 13
24¼	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	20	20	20	— ½
18⅞	16⅛	Beth Steel (2½e)	15	60⅝	59¼	60⅜	+1⅝
121	115¼	Betn Steel pf (7)	1	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	+ ⅛
22½	19½	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	16½	Black & D (1.60)	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	M'r 14
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.80)	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
14½	10	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 6
21⅞	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	36	18⅜	17½	18⅜	+ ⅝
31¾	26	Bonn A&B (½e)	1	29	29	29	+1
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	13½	13½	13½	
20⅝	18⅞	Borden Co (.30e)	3	19	18⅞	19	
23⅜	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	*6	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 7
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
18½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 16
9¼	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	M'r 14
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	*9	18⅜	17½	18⅜	+ ½
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'r 13
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	10	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	M'r 13
8⅞	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 14
3⅜	2⅜	Budd Mfg	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	6¾	Budd Wheel ¼e	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	20	20	20	M'r 13
26	24	Bulova Wat (2)	1	24	24	24	M'r 12
19¼	16	Burlng M (1.40)	3	16⅛	16	16	M'r 14
55½	54	Burlng pf (2¾)	2	54⅝	54½	54½	M'r 11
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	34	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
3⅛	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
20⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 13
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 13
11⅜	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
		C					
19¾	18½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	17	17	17	
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	¾	¾	¾	
7⅞	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
12½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	5	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	9	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	1	34⅝	34¾	34¾	M'r 13
2½	1¾	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S ½e	3	25¼	25	25¼	M'r 12
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
69	61⅜	Case (JI) (7g)	1	61	61	61	— ⅝
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	35¾	35¾	35⅝	+ ⅝
21¼	18	Celanese (½e)	*2	18½	18	18½	+ ½
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	4	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅞	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	17¾	17	17	— ⅞
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	M'r 14
3⅝	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	3½	3½	3½	
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	6	17¼	16½	17¼	M'r 13
3¼	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31⅝	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19	16½	Chain Belt (½e)	3	16⅝	16½	16½	M'r 10
17	16	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	16	16	16	M'r 14
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	M'r 13
30⅝	29¼	Ches & Ohio (3a)	30	29¼	28⅝	29¼	
98	93¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	93¼	93¼	M'r 11
4	3¼	Ches Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 10
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 11

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
39¾	36¼	Chi P A cv pf (3)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	M'r 12
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	M'r 11
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 14
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 10
9½	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab	1	9	9	9	M'r 12
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 14
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
53⅝	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	32	53¼	52⅝	53¼	
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	6	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ¼
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 9
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	29½	29½	29½	M'r 12
29	25	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ½
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	2	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
36½	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	2	32	32	32	
79½	57⅞	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	58	57½	57¾	+ ¼
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	57¾	57¾	M'r 11
139⅜	111½	Colgate-P (⅓e)	1	12	12	12	
105½	102¼	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	M'r 11
14¼	42	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	
18⅛	14⅜	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	15	15	15	M'r 14
13⅜	5⅜	Colum Br A .30e	3	9½	9⅜	9½	M'r 14
13½	9½	Colum Br B .30e	2	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	29	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
6½	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	26½	26½	26½	M'r 12
72	53	Colum Carb (1e)	6	52	51	52	—2
187⅛	161½	Comi Credit (3)	5	166⅜	161½	165⅝	+ ⅛
100	94	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r 6
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	7	22	22	22	+ ¼
103½	101	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	101	101	101	M'r 14
9¾	8⅛	Comi Solv (.55g)	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	28¼	Com&Sou pf (3)	11	30¾	30½	30½	
23¾	18¾	Com Edis (1.80)	13	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Conde Nast .40e	6	2½	2½	2½	M'r 3
16½	14½	Congoleum (1a)	13	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
21½	16½	Cons Aire (4g)	36	19¼	18⅛	19¼	+1⅛
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Cons Cop (⅜g)	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60)	19	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
94	82⅜	Cons Ed pf (5)	12	82¼	82	82	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Cons Flim Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 14
9	7½	Cons Flim pf ¼k	1	8	8	8	M'r 14
2½	1⅝	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 12
6¼	5	Consol Oil (⅛)	15	5⅛	5	5	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
58	43⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	M'r 13
29	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 4
94¼	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	5	88	88	88	M'r 12
13½	12	Container (¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 13
3¼	2½	Cont Baking	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
103½	92	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	92⅜	92	92	M'r 12
27¼	23¼	Cont Can (½e)	3	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 13
42	33⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ¼
3¾	3⅛	Cont Motors .10e	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24	19¼	Cont Oil Del ¼e	17	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
19⅞	18	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 4
12½	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	M'r 12
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	M'r 13
56¾	47⅞	Corn Prods (3)	11	48	47¾	48	
33⅜	27⅜	Coty Inc (1⅝g)	8	27⅜	27⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Output Drops 1 Point To 95½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production in the United States declined 1 point during the past week to 95½ per cent of mill capacity due in part to scrap restriction and needed repair work, according to the magazine Steel.

"That production and shipment of finished steel for war orders may be more closely related to sequence of preference ratings, regardless of the products involved, the War Production Board has ordered diversion of raw steel to essential needs to the fullest possible extent," says the report.

Plan Developed

"The process is to start with the ingot and follow through semi-finished steel, at each step due regard being given to needs of finishing mills in meeting priority ratings on all products in the order of their importance. Thus steel will be supplied for A-1-a orders to the limit of mill production before lower preferences are served.

"Many producers have been following a similar plan for some time and the application of the new order will not require much change in practice. Buyers of steel below top priority will be most affected. To meet the emergency the latter are making greater efforts to obtain high-priority war contracts.

"In the experience of some steelmakers less tonnage was booked in the first two months this year than in the corresponding period last year. This is accounted for in part by the fact that a year ago many buyers for civilian production were seeking coverage, while now there is practically no pressure of that sort.

Scrap Situation Same

"Scrap supply shows no essential change, better volume being received in some districts while others find receipts curtailed. Intensive efforts to uncover dormant tonnage continue along various lines and produce some results but total achievement is not impressive.

"Material from automobile wrecking yards is being moved but time is required for its preparation in dealers' yards and it comes out slowly. Total available from this source is not as large as had been expected."

Advertising's Value Lauded by Official

CHICAGO (AP)—The continuing value of advertising as a medium for furthering the war effort was emphasized by Undersecretary of Commerce Wayne Chatfield Taylor in an address before a regional meeting of the National Industrial Advertisers Association.

"Many of you are directly contributing to the war effort by the practical information which you are giving to those who use what you manufacture," he said.

"We hope to see even more of it in the future. We hope to see you broadcasting useful information even if you might hold a brief competitive advantage by not publishing it.

"There is no competition now as we know it. The one customer we all have is our country's existence, and it will help to meet its demands if you use the space you buy to pass along information that will help your industry do a better job—news of improved methods, of saving in time and man-hours, as well as news of new devices which apply only to your variety of product."

President William Donald Murphy of the association urged an active continuation of advertising schedules publicizing "the war use of your product, its availability, its operation, and how to conserve and maintain it."

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Commerc Alc Ltd	5c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Fst Ntl Bk St P	$5.50	..	Mar. 26	Mar. 24
Gen Mach Corp	75c	Q	Apr. 1	
Humphr Mfg Co	15c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 30
Ind Motorcycle	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Jenkins B. non-vot	25c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 13
Do 1ndrs sh	$1	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 13
Underw Ell Fish	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Accumulated				
Amal Leather pf	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Goulds Pumps Inc pf	7 $1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
North Star Oil Co pf	7 $2¼c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Silverwood Dairies	20c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Initial				
Follansbee Stl pf	$1.25	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Extra				
Allemania Fire (Pittsburgh)	Ins Co 5c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 21
Bibb Mfg Co	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Providient Sav Bk & Tr Co (Cinn)	5c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Reduced				
Clev Graph Bronze	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Fed Services Fin Corp (Washington)	60c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Gen Baking Co	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Regular				
Allemania Fire Ins Co (Pittsburgh, Pa)	25c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 21
Am Bus Cr Cp Cl A	8c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Am Foreign Inv Cp	10c	..	Mar. 23	Mar. 12
Bangor Hyd-El Co	30c	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Bk of Manhat Co	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Bk of Yorktown	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Bibb Mfg Co	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Boston Personal Prop Tr (Bos., Mass.)	16c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Boston Storage Warehouse Co	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Canada SS Lines, Ltd 5 pf	$2.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Chem BkTr NY	45c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Cit Svc Pw & Lt Co 37 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 20
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 20
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 20
Coca-Cola Bot A	62½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Cleve Gr Bronze Co 5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Colgate-Palm-P	12½c	..	May. 15	Apr. 17
Crum & Foster	30c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 2
Do 8 pf	12	Q	June 30	June 18
Do 1as Shrs A&B	30c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Dominguez Oil F	25c	M	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
East Tenn Lgt & Pw Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Fidelity Tr Co (Pittsburgh)	$1	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Florence Stove	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Gen Mach Corp pf	4½ $1.12½	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Gen Water Gas & Elec Co $3 pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Gen Bak Co $8 pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Gilbert (A. C.) pf	87½c	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Gisholt Machine Co	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Hartford Nat Bank & Trust Co	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Hilton-Davis Chem Co	$1.50	pf		
Howe Sound	37½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 30
Humphr Mfg Co pf	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Jenkins Br 7 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Kirsch Co $1.50 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 13
Lerner Stores Corp	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
do 4½ pf	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 3
Mahon (R. C.) Co $2 Class "A" pf	$1.12½	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Do $2.20 pf	55c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Marlin Rockwell	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Matson Navigation	30c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 10
McKee (AG)&Co B	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
McQuay-Norris Mfg Co	62½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Molybdenum Cp	12½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Ntl City B (Cleve)	60c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Newberry (J J) Realty Co 6½ pf A	$1.62½	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Do 6 pf B	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
New Orl Pub Ser	35c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Ogilvie Flr M Ltd	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Old Colony Tr Assoc 1st ser trust shrs	20c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Pacific Pin (Calif)	30c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Page Hiter Tubes	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Penn Co for Ins on L and Granting A	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Proct & G Co $ pf	$2	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Prov Wash Ins Co	25c	..	Mar. 27	Mar. 13
Prov & W RR Co	$2.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Prov Say Bk & Tr Co (Cinn)	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Railroad Empl Corp 80c pf	20c	Q	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Reed Roller Bit	30c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Reliable Stores Do cv pf	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Sabine Royalty	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Sel Ind $5.50 pf	10c	Q	Mar. 21	Feb. 28
Silverwd Dai, Ltd, 40c cum pfc pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Singer Mfg	20c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Shaffer St 5 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Stand Rad A&B	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	
Super'r P Cem A	10c	..	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Tr Co of Ga	82½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Tri-Cont Corp pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Tubize Chat pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Un Say Bk of Pit	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
U. S. &For Sec 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Mar.31	Mar. 24
Un Tr Co of Pitts	$50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Un Tr Co (Prov)	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Wagner Bak'g 7pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do $3 2d pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Wilton RR Co	$1.75	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
W Mich Stl Pdry	15c	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 11
West'n Pipe & Stl	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 19
W Tex Util $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Yosemite Ptld Cem Cp 4 non cum pf	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar.31

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
12 2¼s 55-52	101.3	101	101.3

New York City Bonds

22 3s 80	101½	101⅜	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 AbitiP&P5s53st	57¾	57¾	57¾
11 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	82½	82¼	82¼
14 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	68½	68	68¼
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	103	103
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107¼	107¼
6 Am & For P5s 2030	68	67½	68
45 AMIGChem 5¼s 49	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Am Int 5½s 49	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Am T&T 3s 56	106⅛	106	106
9 Am WW & E 6s 75	92	91	92
2 Arm Del 4s 57	105	105	105
13 Arm Del 4s 55	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
11 AT&SF 4s 95	107½	107½	107½
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110	109¾	110
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
18 Atl & Brm 4s 33	24½	23½	24½
5 A C Line 4½s 64	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 39	97	97	97
3 Alt & Dan 2d 4s 48	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
5 B—O 1st mtg 4s st	63¾	63⅜	63⅝
23 B&O 95 st A	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛
7 B&O 95 st C	43¼	43	43¼
23 B&O 2000 st D	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
15 B&O 96 st F	36¾	36½	36¾
69 B&O cv 60 st	40¼	40⅛	40⅛
9 B&O 4s 48	60⅜	60¼	60¼
40 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53⅜	53⅛	53¼
11 B&O S W 50 st	47⅛	47½	47½
2 B&O T C 4s 59	53	53	53
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Boston&Me 4½s 70	41½	40¾	40¾
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	106	106	106
1 Brf P&P 37 st	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Bur C2R&NO 5s 34	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106½	106½	106½
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106½	106½	106½
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108¾	108¾	108¾
15 Can Pac 4½s 60	105	105	105
3 Caro C&O 4s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
15 Can Gr Ga 5½s 59	5¼	5	5¼
145 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	5	5	5
7 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17½	17¼	17½
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	107¼	107¼	107¼
20 Cen Pac 5s 60	56¾	56⅜	56¾
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77	77	77
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	80	80	80
4 Cen R R of J 5s 87	18¾	18¾	18¾
5Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16½	16½	16½
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	85	85	85
2 C & O 4½s 92	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
53 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19¼	19	19¼
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	79¾	79	79¼
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	71	71	71
13 Ch & E Ill inc 97	33	22⅞	33
17 Chi Gt West 4s 88	65¼	65	65
74 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	14⅞	14⅜	14¾
108 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
24 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	50⅞	50⅜	50⅞
7 CM&SP 4½s 89E	49½	49⅜	49⅜
17 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
16 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
3 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	33¼	33¼	33¼
15 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
10 CRI & P 4½s 52A	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
4 CRI & P 4s 88	26¼	26⅛	26¼
36 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
10 CTH & SE Inc 5s 60	53½	53½	53½
16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¾	106½	106¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	⁴98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96	96	96
3 Chi Ind Co 5s 43	42	42	42
13 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	107	107	107
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108½	108½	108½
10 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¾	50¾	50¾
2 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	82	82	82
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	71	71	71
2 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	65½	65½	65½
5 Col P & I 5s 70	83	83	83
10 Col & So 4½s 80	22½	22½	22½
8 Columbia G 5s 52 May	93⅞	93½	93¾
21 Columbia G 5s 1961	91½	90¾	91½
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
13 Con Edis 3½s 46	107⅞	102⅝	102⅝
13 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
2 Con Oil 4½s 51	104	104	104
4 Dayton P&L 3s 70	103¼	103¼	103¼
25 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	57½	57¼	57½
5 D&R G 4½s 36	15¼	15¼	15¼
91 D&R G 4s 36	15½	15¼	15½
45 D&R G W 5s 55 Asd	45	45	45
10 D&R G West 5s 78	15½	15½	15½
2 Det Ed 4s 65	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
10 Det Ed 3½s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
12 Det Ed 3s 70	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	99½	99½	99½
22 Erie 4½s 2015	54¼	54¼	54¼
25 Erie 4s 95	90¼	90	90¼
8 Fla E Cst 5s 75	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
4 Francis Sug 6s 56	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	19	19	19
4 Goodrich 4½s 56	97	96	97
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76	86	86	86
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86	85¾	85¾
15 Gt Nor 4s 46	96	96	96
11 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78¼	77¼	77¼
3 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
1 Gulf St Utl 3½s 69	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Houst'n Oil Texas'54	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	38¾	38¾	38¾
13 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44¾	44¾
7 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	47¾	47¾	47¾
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	45	45	45
19 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45¾	45⅝	45¾
28 Ill Cen 4s '66	44½	44¼	44½
16 Ill Cen 5s '55	54⅝	54	54
5 Ill Cen Lousn 3½s 53	56¼	56⅛	56⅛
20 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63	48¾	48⅝	48⅝
25 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44	43¾	44
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	103	103	103
7 Interlake Ironcv 4s47	100½	100½	100½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
75 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27	24½	27
5 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
5 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
160 Int T&T 4½s 52	49¾	47½	49¼
226 Int T&T 5s 55	51½	49½	51½
15 KCFt&Mem 4s 36	50⅞	50¼	50¼
10 K C South 5s 50	71	70¾	71
12 Lac Gas 6s 42A	91¾	90⅝	91¾
4 Lac Gas 5s 42B	93	92	93
13 Lac Gas 5½s 53	74½	73⅜	73⅜
17 Lac Gas 5s 42	95½	96	95½
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
10 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	64	64	64
2 Leh Val N Y 4½s 50	51½	51½	51½
7 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36	36	36
7 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33	32¾	32¾
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	85	85	85
10 Manati Sug 4s 57	51½	51½	51½
10 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	75	75	75
22 M&S L cn 5s 26 ct	7½	7¼	7¼
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
26 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¼	12¼	12¼
13 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	34⅞	34½	34¾
21 M-K-T 4½s 78	30¼	30¼	30¼
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	29	28¾	29
2 Mo Pac 5s 65A	30	29⅞	30
63 Mo Pac 5s 77F	30¼	30	30¼
4 Mo Pac 5s 78G	30	30	30
10 Mo Pac 5s 80H	30½	30½	30½
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30	30	30
85 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	50	50	50
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	44	44	44
54 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	39½	39⅜	39½
17 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	41½	41	41½
2 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞
13 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 N Eng RR 4s 45	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
5 N O Pub Svc 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	76¼	76¼	76¼
66 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	48¼	47⅝	47¾
6 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56½	56	56¼
68 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51	50½	50¾
6 NYC 3¾s 46	96¼	96	96
17 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58⅞	58½	58½
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	54½	54½	54½
20 NYChi&StL 5½s 74	82⅞	82	82
73 NYChi&StL 3½s 78	68½	68	68¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
9 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
13 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38¼	37⅜	38
18 NYYNH&H 4s 55	33	32¾	33
21 NYNH&H 4s 56	33	32½	33
5 NYNH&H 4s 57	33¼	33	33¼
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	32	32	32
26 NY O&W rfg 4s 92		41½	41½
1 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 NY Steam 3½s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
91 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	47¾	45⅜	47¾
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Norf & W 4s 96	126½	126½	126½
48 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68	67⅝	67⅞
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¼	52¼	52¼
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	75	75	75
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42	42½
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	95	94⅞	95
2 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s77	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Pen P&LE 3½s 69	106½	106½	106½
9 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99½	99½	99½
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	99⅜	98¾	99⅜
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	6	6	6
12 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63¼	63	63¼
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	63	63	63
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106	106	106
3 Phil BkMW 4½s 77C	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 Phila Co 4½s 61	94	94	94
8 Phil Elec 2⅝s 71	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2 Pc & St L 4½s 77	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Pitt Steel 4½s B 50	98	98	98
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	81½	81½	81½
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104	104	104
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	79¾	79¾	79¾
7 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74	74	74
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102½	102½	102½
1 Rio Gr West1st4s39	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	95½	95½	95½
2 StLPeo&NW5s48	84½	84½	84½
41 StL SF 5s 50B	17¾	17¼	17¾
4 St L & SF B 50 ct	17	17	17
77 St L SF 4½s 78	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
10 St L SF 4½s 78 ct st	16¼	16¼	16¼
76 St L SF 4s 50A	15¾	15¼	15⅝
5 St L SF 4s 50A ct	15½	15½	15½
22 St L SW 1st 4s 89	26½	26	26½
3 St L SW 1st 4s 89	80	79½	79½
199 Seab AL cn 6s 45	100	100	100
15 Seab AL 4s ct	10¼	9⅞	10¼
164 Seab AL 4s 50 st	9¼	8⅞	9
2 Seab AL 4s 50 unst	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜
57 Seab AL rfg 4s 59	16½	16½	16½
31 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	8	7½	8
96 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A2ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
29 Sea-AllFla 6s 35Bct	7⅜	7	7⅛
11 Shell Un 2½s 54	7	6¾	7
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	⁹95⅞	95¾	95¾
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Co Col Pow26s 47	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
23 So Pac 4½s 69	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10 So Pac 4½s 81	53½	53¼	53¼
32 So Pac 4½s 69	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
27 So Pac rfg 4s 55	52¾	52¾	52¾
15 So Pac ctf 4s 49	67¾	67¼	67⅝
5 So Uac 3¾s 46	60	59¾	59¾
16 South Ry 6½s 56	83¼	84¾	84¾
8 South Ry gen 6s 56	91½	90¾	90¾
34 South Ry gen 4s 56	86½	86¼	86¼
3 SWBell Tel 4½s 68	66	65⅝	65¾
2 Spok Ins 4¼s 2013A	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	40½	40½	40½
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Tex Corp 3s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	104¾	104¾	104¾
24 Texas&Pac 5s 79C	67⅞	67¾	67⅞
1 Texas&Pac 5s 80D	67⅝	67⅞	67⅞
9 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15	14¾	14¾
5 Third Ave 4s 60	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Union Oil Cal 6c 42	100½	100½	100½
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	99½	99½	99½
5 Un Pac 3½s 71	98	97¾	98
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	73	73	73
13 Unit Drug 5s 53	93	92¼	92¾
11 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	98½	98½	98½
5 Wabash 5½s '75 asd	108½	108½	108½
10 Wabash 1st 5s '39 ct	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 Wabash 4½s'78 asd	84¾	84¾	84¾
3 Wabash 4½s '91 wi	38	38	38
5 Walworth 5s 55	85⅞	85½	85⅞
3 Warner Bros 6s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	95½	95½	95½
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	110	110	110
10 West Shore 4s '2361	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
1 Westn Md 4s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
8 Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	30¾	30½	30¾
13 Westn Pac 5s' 46 asd	30¾	30¼	30¾
3 Western Un 5s '51	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Western Un 4½s '50	83½	83⅜	83½
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	91½	91½	91½
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	45½	45½	45½
34 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	15½	15½	15½

Foreign Bonds

6 Antioquia 7s 45 A	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
3 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	12	12	12
3 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68	68	68
2 Australia 5s 55	41½	41	41½
3 Australia 5s 57	41¾	40¾	41½
10 Australia

$5 Billion Likely From Sales Tax; Treasury Opposes Levy

Carriers Say OPA Petition Lacks Merit

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The nation's railroads told the Interstate Commerce Commission today that a petition of the Office of Price Administration for postponement of the effective date of freight rate increases on certain commodities had no merit and asked the commission not to abdicate its responsibility.

The railroads said that the OPA petition "alleges that the commodities specified therein are vital to the national defense. The same may be said of the services which the railroads are furnishing. This being true, it is difficult to see why the commission could be expected to give the concern of the price administrator over the adequacy of the prices fixed by him for such commodities precedence over its own concern as to the adequacy of the rates fixed by it for such services.

"After all, as previously pointed out herein, it is the commission and not the Office of Price Administration that is charged with the duty of maintaining a national system of transportation capable of rendering the adequate and efficient service which is necessary to the country in this time of war emergency. It cannot lawfully abdicate that duty in favor of the price administrator or anyone else."

The railroads contended the commission did not grant increases "sufficient to meet in full even the increased operating expenses resulting from the wage increases" recently granted employees. The carriers ascribed this in some measure to the fact that the commission took into consideration the relatively favorable operating results of January, 1942.

"We call attention," the railroads added, "to the fact that the trend of traffic since the end of January has been by no means so favorable as it was during that month. For example, while the car-loadings for that month (five weeks) showed an increase of 11.7 per cent over the corresponding period for 1941, the increase for February of this year (four weeks) was 8.9 per cent as compared with the same period last year and for the first week of March, which is the latest now available, the increase over last year was only 3.8 per cent."

Consolidated Oil Private Note Sale

NEW YORK (AP)—The Consolidated Oil Corporation said it had placed privately with seven banks and three insurance companies an issue of $18,000,000 of its one to 15-year first preferred ship mortgage serial notes.

The notes, a direct obligation of the parent company, will be additionally secured by a first mortgage on the tank ships owned by Sinclair Refining Company, 10 of which contracted for in May, 1940, are among the most modern in the marine field.

The equipment serial notes mature in equal annual installments of $1,200,000 from Feb. 1, 1943 to Feb. 1, 1957, inclusive, and bear varying rates of interest, the overall average interest being 2.80 per cent.

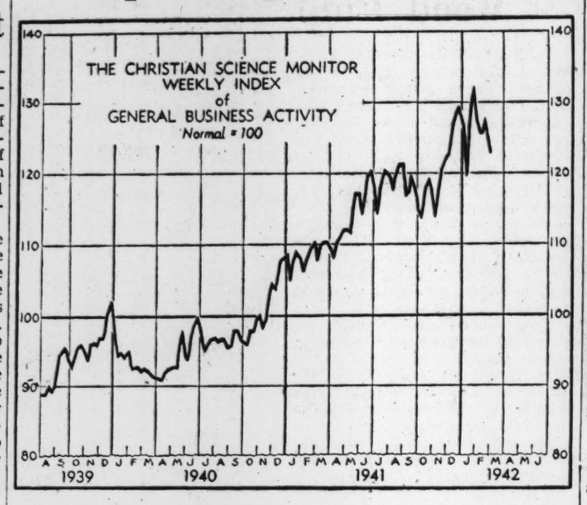
THE TORRINGTON COMPANY
Dividend

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable April 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., March 23, 1942.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.

March 13, 1942

Monitor Index of Business Drops Sharply During Week



A sharp decline in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the first week of March carried the index to the lowest level since early in the year. The index registered 122.8 (prel.) for the week ended March 7 compared with 127.5 for the previous week and 108.1 for the week ended March 8, 1941.

The three components moved together in the downturn from the previous week. Miscellaneous freight carloadings rose only mildly from the holiday week, which failed to show the usual let-down in shipments.

Electric power production dipped slightly more than customary for the week and bank debits outside New York City failed to record as much of an upturn as seasonally expected at the first of the month.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mr. 7* 1942	Fb. 28, 1942	Mr. 8, 1942
Combined index	122.8	127.5	108.1
Bk debits outside NYC	127.0	131.6	105.0
Elec power production	115.4	116.8	108.1
Misc carloadings	126.0	134.2	111.3

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week continued its dreary way downward. The decline was broad and general. If by anything, it was led by the best and strongest issues, except for the motors, which took the brunt of the punishment in the month of Pearl Harbor and now resist the decline. Rails as well as industrials tumbled to new 1942 lows, though the rails have not yet broken their post-Pearl Harbor low.

The immediate causes seemed to be a combination of the previous week's tax proposals and the current week's late-minute income-tax requirements. Utility preferreds, among the hardest hit by the Treasury's latest tax ideas, were among the weakest in the list. There was also steady liquidation in old-line dividend-payers, as pencil-work indicated the slaughter of dividend-rates which must result from the proposed corporate tax increases, particularly in the normal-and-surtax schedules.

Sales Tax Gains Favor

Something more, however, than these tax-proposals seemed to be at work, for the market failed to register Washington indications that final tax schedules might not be so drastic. A strong swing in sentiment toward sales taxes is reported, taking some of the pressure off corporations and personal income tax-rates in the middle brackets, which were in some cases tripled in 1941 and would be again doubled by the Treasury in 1942.

The NAM's proposal for a stiff increase over the Treasury's proposals in the excess profits tax rates was coupled with proposals for cuts in the normal-and-surtax rates, which would have the effect rather of preventing further dividend increases (if any are imagined likely now) by the more fortunate corporations than of causing cuts in long-standing dividend rates. But of all this the market took little cognizance.

Hence the blame for the decline probably falls on the immediate effect of income-tax payments plus the longer-term implications of the general bear market. The Dow-Jones industrials are now toying with the low point of 1938. The long-term triangle point has been broken on the downside no matter how many years the triangle includes, and the market is again in a down-trend which has now lasted since the peak of March, 1937 (or November, 1926, depending on which averages are used). It appears now that last December's dip was no more of a selling climax (from the viewpoint of the long-term trend) than was the selling in May, 1940, during the Battle of France or, for that matter, the selling in the fall of 1937.

Rails News Mixed

About the only favorable "technical" fact in the picture is that the rails are still slightly above their May, 1940, low and several points above their 1938 low, though the industrials have dropped through their 1940 lows in December and have now dropped so far below December that they are within a fractional point of their 1938 lows.

Rail news was mixed. Defaulted and reorganized third-grade rail liens actually made new 1942 highs. Their tax position is favorable. But, except for the Western roads, the rails are not, and have not been since the wage increase last fall, showing appreciable increases in net operating income over the same months of last year despite the sharp increase in gross revenues.

OPA suggestion that the increases granted by ICC might have to be suspended carried the threat that by summer of this year railroad n. o. i. for the country as a whole would be running below last year regardless of the increase in business, which, incidentally threatens a car shortage by May or June due to side-tracking of steel plate from equipment makers to merchant shipbuilding, now the Number One bottleneck of the whole arms program.

Meantime industrial wheels turn ever faster despite the poor prophets (and profits). Defense outlays are now at the rate of $3,000,000,000 a month and moving sharply higher. The word now is that the FRB index will hit 200 in December (against 161 at the end of last December) for a rise equal to that of 1941. Over-all employment figures show no such dip from conversion as was predicted. While the automobile industry continues to turn out 30,000 trucks a week, its conversion to the arms program is reported to be making "undreamed of speed."

Commodity Prices Firm

Commodities were slightly higher, apparently because statements of the President, Vice-President Wallace and Secretary Wickard to the farmers were not as strong as expected. Cocoa and coffee were strong on the calling back to port of Brazilian ships and the increasing Brazilian-German tension.

Except for a slight tightening on bill rates no tension is expected in the money market over income-tax payments. The Treasury put back some $600,000,000 into the market this week through payments on maturing bills; it will pay $200,000,000 of interest today and some $600,000,000 of the taxes are expected to be paid in tax anticipation warrants.

Underwriters and institutional investors, hungry for corporate offerings, are enthusiastic about the proposed $100,000,000 of 20-year American Tobacco debentures, which would be the largest industrial financing under the Securities Act of 1933 and they hope for more of the same.

Increased commissions averaging 25 per cent now go into effect on the New York Stock Exchange. They are more welcome to commission houses than to floor members, and reflect in part a feeling that there is no further use in hoping for revival of speculative in-and-out public trading. The Curb is considering an increase. J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., now the largest commercial bank in the country outside the Federal Reserve system, wants to join.

We announce the dissolution of our firm on March 14, 1942.

G. M.-P. MURPHY & CO.

General Partners:
OTIS A. GLAZEBROOK, JR.
CHARLES S. SARGENT
TROWBRIDGE CALLAWAY
ALFONSO P. VILLA
WILLARD S. SIMPKINS
ROBERT GRANT, 3RD

Limited Partners:
P. ERSKINE WOOD
GRAYSON M.-P. MURPHY, JR.
WALTER R. HERRICK
EDWARD O. McDONNELL

We take pleasure in announcing the admission of

OTIS A. GLAZEBROOK, JR. — WALTER M. GIBLIN (Member New York Stock Exchange)
CHARLES S. SARGENT

as General Partners and

WALTER R. HERRICK — EDWARD O. McDONNELL

as Limited Partners.

Trowbridge Callaway and Willard S. Simpkins are now associated with us.

The former staffs of G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. in New York and Boston are now with our offices in those cities. We have opened today an office in Baltimore under the management of F. Nelson Bolton, formerly with G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
ESTABLISHED 1888

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, DETROIT, BANGOR, ME. — 60 Congress Street, BOSTON — BALTIMORE — CLEVELAND, PROVIDENCE, PHILADELPHIA, PORTLAND, ME.

Members New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Detroit Stock Exchanges and New York Curb Exchange.

March 16, 1942.

5 P. C. Sales Tax May Bring In $5 Billion

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Treasury Department estimated today that a general five per cent retail sales tax with no exemptions would yield $5,018,000,000 in new revenue, but renewed its objections to that type of levy.

A sales levy has been suggested by the National Association of Manufacturers and was proposed today by the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

At the specific request of the House Ways and Means Committee, Randolph Paul, tax advisor to Secretary Morgenthau, gave committee members statistics on various types of sales taxes and said in a memorandum:

Effect on Tax Payers Varies

"For a variety of reasons, any type of general sales tax would not affect all tax payers uniformly. . . . Even though levied on all items at a uniform rate, a sales tax of whatever form is unlikely to affect all prices equally."

Ways and Means committee members have been considering the advisability of resorting to some form of sales tax to help raise $7,000,000,000 as an alternative for Secretary Morgenthau's recommendations for steeply increased individual and corporation taxes.

Mr. Paul's statistics showed:

One per cent retail sales tax, $1,014,000,000.

Ten per cent retail sales tax, $9,702,000,000.

One per cent manufacturers sales tax, $759,000,000.

Five per cent manufacturers sales tax, $3,780,000,000.

Ten per cent manufacturers sales tax, $7,471,000,000.

He estimated that if sales to Federal Government were exempted, the five per cent retail sales tax yield would drop to $3,113,000,000. If exemption also were given to food, medicine, clothing, fuel, sales to states, local governments and to war contractors and to items now subject to excise taxes, the yield would become $394,000,000.

Tax on Ability to Spend

John W. Hooper, speaking for the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, urged liberalization of present methods of computing corporate taxes as he suggested a sales levy. He said the sales tax was based on "the ability of people to spend rather than to earn."

Mr. Hooper said a sales tax would be "comparatively easy" to collect and would enable the consumer to meet the tax situation "by adjusting his buying habits."

He told the committee a sales tax would be "less inflationary" than a withholding levy. Hooper said the Brooklyn Chamber was opposed to a withholding tax, or increases in Social Security payments, "unless such a program is accompanied by a ceiling on wages and salaries."

New war surtaxes proposed by the Treasury, Hooper testified, "would positively snuff out any remaining vestige of the desire of investors to risk further their capital in industry." He added that the Treasury program would not leave sufficient funds for postwar contingencies.

Mr. Hooper said the Treasury proposal to provide for postwar tax credits "savors of state socialism."

Roads Granted Rate Rise Within Penna.

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—A general 6 per cent increase in freight rates within Pennsylvania, with three exceptions has been granted by the Public Utility Commission on petition of the railroads.

The proposed increases apply on intrastate freight. The Interstate Commerce Commission already had granted the boosts on freight carried between states. The railroads asked to put the new rates into effect within 30 days.

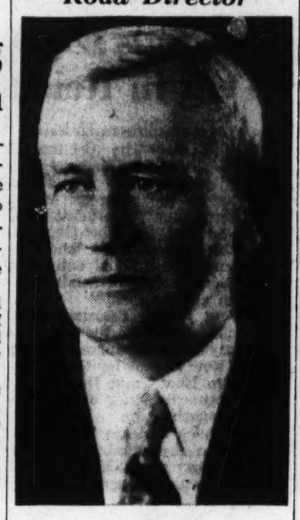
A 10 per cent increase in passenger rates within Pennsylvania was allowed effective Feb. 10, following the example of the I. C. C., and a similar increase was permitted bus companies, effective Feb. 16.

A 3 per cent increase is provided for agricultural products, livestock, sand and gravel, stone and lard substtiutes.

Rates on coal and coke would be increased 3 cents when the present rate is $1 or less per net ton and 5 cents per net ton when the present rate exceeds $1. Rates on coal and coke now stated in amounts per gross ton will be increased 4 cents when the present rate is $1 or less per ton and 6 cents when the present rate exceeds $1.

Also excepted from the increase was unprepared or condemned coal hauled from the mines to breakers.

Road Director



J. R. Downes

Elected a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, succeeding C. D. Young, vice-president, who has entered military service. Mr. Downes formerly was vice-president-assistant to the president of the road.

Small Business To Ascertain Role In U. S. War Effort

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP)—Spokesmen for small business met today to put into specific form the pooled thought of "little industry" on the role it is best suited to fill in the war economy.

The session, which will continue for two days, was called at the suggestion of congressional committees which have heard voluminous and sometimes diverse testimony on the subject during the last several months.

Frederick A. Virkus, President of the Illinois Division of the National Small Business Men's Association, took the initiative in organizing the gathering and was designated as its chairman. He asked delegates to leave "all freak isms, personal criticisms and private grievances" outside the conference room in order that the meeting might produce for Government consideration a concrete and over-all program ranging from taxation to priorities.

About 400 invitations were sent out to active small business groups in all parts of the country.

Kennecott Copper Net Is $4.55 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Kennecott Copper Corp. and subsidiaries operated at record levels in 1941 and earnings attained the best figures since 1937, E. T. Stannard, President, reported to stockholders.

Net income of $49,251,857 was equal to $4.55 a share on the capital stock, compared with $43,837,330, or $4.05 a share in 1940.

Domestic production totaled 819,648,759 pounds of copper, an increase of 13.5 per cent over 1940 and highest in the company's history. Production of the Chilean subsidiary totaled 290,538,872 pounds, compared with 240,714,866 in the preceding year.

All three of the company's fabricating plants were working almost entirely on defense contracts at the end of the year, Mr. Stannard said. This work included brass cartridge cases, materials used in the construction of warships, cargo vessels, tanks, scout cars, trucks, bombers, and other aircraft, cable and wire.

East Indies Assets In U. S. Frozen

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury Department said that the assets in this country of the Netherlands East Indies, invaded by Japan, had been frozen.

The action was in line with a long standing policy of the United States, invoked soon after the beginning of the European war, to keep funds of once free governments from falling into the hands of Axis invaders. No estimate was made of the total Netherlands East Indies assets here.

Inland Steel Salaries Frozen for the Duration

CHICAGO (AP) — Inland Steel Company has frozen the salaries of its executives for the duration of the war emergency.

A brief statement issued by Edward L. Ryerson, Chairman of the Board of Directors, said, in part: "The level of compensation to our executives will not be raised during the emergency.

"This is in keeping with the conservative policy that has always prevailed with respect to compensation of Inland executives. . . . Because of the very large increases in income tax, this means that our executives will have very substantial reductions in the net income remaining after taxes . . . but they are accepting this cheerfully as their part in the general sacrifice which all must make if we are to win the war."

Copper Deliveries Small

NEW YORK (AP)—Deliveries of copper to domestic consumers in February totaled 107,616 tons, the Copper Institute reported. Trade sources said the month's deliveries were the smallest since the totals of foreign and domestic shipments were combined in March, 1941. January deliveries were 130,467 tons.

U. S. Develops Rubber Plans In S. America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—The war is bringing benefits as well as hardships and one of its benefits is the tremendous impetus it has already given to the development of Latin American resources.

In a survey of the whole field of economic collaboration in the western hemisphere the Foreign Policy Association finds that the war is speeding up long-term projects and bringing results which would otherwise have been long delayed.

One of the objectives of inter-American co-operation in the agricultural field, and a central feature of the United States-Haiti agreement of May 6, 1941, the report, prepared by John C. de Wilde, points out, is a broad plan of rubber development. The Haitian project is part of a broader undertaking by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to encourage the growing of rubber trees in Latin America.

To Be Big Producer

"Ultimately, the department hopes that Latin America will be able to produce from a fourth to a third of United States' rubber consumption, or enough to emancipate this country from exclusive reliance on the Far East. Whether this goal can be achieved depends not only on the success of present experiments but on the possibility of interesting capital in the commercial production of rubber in Latin America.

"The United States agreement with Brazil regarding development of raw rubber production in the Amazon Valley and adjacent regions indicates that this country has decided to expedite large-scale production of plantation rubber by investing its own capital. Such an investment, however, would hardly increase rubber supplies during the present war unless the conflict lasts an extremely long time."

In the long run, the survey found, the development of inter-American trade depends on improvement of transportation. United States subsidies have enabled Pan American Airways and Pan American-Grace to extend their network all over Latin America. The number of American-flag ships on western hemisphere trade routes has been greatly increased, and the Export-Import Bank has financed substantial purchases of railway equipment and road-building machinery by Latin American countries.

Pan American Highway

"This country," Mr. de Wilde says, "has also shown great interest in accelerating the completion of the Pan American Highway. As the result of 16 years' work, two thirds of the 11,000 miles are now traversable. There are, however, important gaps, as well as enormous stretches of bad surfaces."

Wartime needs are expected to hasten the completion of long-term projects for the improvement of inter-American transportation and communications.

"Up to the present," the report states, "the United States has promoted the development of Latin American resources largely through direct contact between its own agencies and individual governments. In the future, more projects of this kind may be canalized through the Inter-American Development Commission, which undertakes to foster inter-American economic relations by stimulating the production of non-competitive mineral, agricultural and forestry products, and by encouraging manufacturing.

"It is to act as a clearing house of information on all products which might be developed in Latin America or marketed in other American countries. In co-operation with the Latin American governments, it has established in every American republic a national commission which will supply information on the possibilities of developing production and trade."

Mr. de Wilde concludes that the promotion of agricultural diversification, industrial development and inter-American trade and transportation will help Latin America gradually to attain fuller utilization of its resources and higher standards of living.

Users of Explosives Now Required to Have Licenses

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines warned that after March 16 any person or firm making, distributing, storing, selling, issuing, transporting or using explosives or ingredients of explosives without a license would be subject to fine and imprisonment.

Application forms may be obtained from Federal licensing agents, who have been appointed in virtually all counties. Majority of the agents are county clerks, or other persons authorized to administer oaths.

The Federal Explosive Act requiring the licensing does not apply to explosives for military or naval use and cartridges for small arms or shot guns.

St. Paul Outlay Authorized

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe has approved the expenditure of $10,529,238 for improvements by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, which is in receivership. Of this amount, $6,846,000 will be spent for improvements of the roadway and other existing equipment, and the remainder will be put into new rolling stock of various types.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE, reliable man; 25 yrs. purchasing exp. with steel fabricating company and electric railway, desires to change position; exp. in steel traffic, priority work with Govt. contracts; hold certified public accountant certificate. Box X-5, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 608 West 113th—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; high-class neighborhood; $48.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—Local and Long Distance. Storage of Household Goods. Kay Fireproof Warehouse, 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

OFFICES WANTED

PRACTITIONER desires part time in practitioner's office in the Little Bldg. Box E-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY desires room and board with private family, location Long Island; state fully details. Write Box W-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; comfortable furnished room with running water. Circle 9267.

BOSTON—Private home, large room with twin beds; suitable for one or two persons. Suite 1, 491 Beacon Street.

N. Y. C., 532 West 111th Street, Apt. 66—Large, attractive room, $6.00; kitchen privileges. Ca. 8-3210.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large front room, single or double, three west windows, good closet, double bed; private home. TA 8470.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8929.

HELP WANTED

CAFETERIA manager wanted for large cafeteria in southern city; must be familiar with food cost control, personnel problems and service; no Sunday work. Box X-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MILLINERY
Wanted, experienced millinery makers. Apply Newton Hat Co., 5th Fl., 100 Chauncy St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXPERIENCED woman bookkeeper desires to make good bus. connection anywhere; knowledge steno.; capable and trustworthy; ex. refs. Box W-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

GUARANTEED CAR REPAIRS BUDGET PAYMENT
Specializing on Lincoln, Mercury and Ford
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Square, Boston

BEAUTY SERVICE

NASHUA, N. H. Tel. 1339-J
Mrs. Gladys Park, Representative for AVON COSMETICS

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CHEVY CHASE, MD.
ROSENTHAL PREMIER CHINA, 24 pieces, 19 West Underwood St., Wisconsin 3374

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of furniture, china and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE CO., Hig. 1014, Boston, Mass.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition.
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held in The Auditorium, No. 350 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass., on April 6, 1942, at twelve o'clock noon. Its stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Saturday, March 21, 1942, until the opening of business, Tuesday, April 7, 1942.
CHARLES B. GLEASON,
Clerk, Boston Elevated Railway Company.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey. HAN. 9000, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES REBUILT at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

TYPEWRITERS

REPAIR YOUR TYPEWRITER NOW! While parts are available. Arcade Typewriter, 120 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3121

UPHOLSTERING

REUPHOLSTERING—MATTRESSES—DRAPERIES
Slip Covers made to fit. Cheerful material. Reasonable prices.
The Ullian Co., 147 Charles St., Boston. Laf. 2870

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

ART PROPERTIES BOUGHT FOR CASH
We Buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Jewelry, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Complete Homes, Apartments and Estates. Will call anywhere. Strictly confidential. Good price paid. Merchandise wanted immediately. CROWN, 126 West 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7188

Delaware

WILMINGTON

Butler's Inc.
Stationers
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
413 Market St., Wilmington, Del. Phone 7345

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hoisery
605-09 MARKET STREET

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts. Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VIOLIN STUDIO
HENRI SOKOLOV
Violinist and Teacher
First Prize Graduate of the Conservatory of Music, Brussels
Concert master of the original National Symphony
INDIVIDUAL OR CLASS INSTRUCTION AND ORCHESTRA TRAINING. STUDIO 2440 SIXTEENTH ST.
Phone COlumbia 8841

Brownley's
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

Elizabeth M.
Kettler's Jewelry Shop *Established 1903*
632 G St., N. W.
GIFT ARTICLES appropriate for every occasion

MORAINE
House of Beauty
3500 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
Pauline Carris, Manager
Hair Stylist of Chicago WOODLEY 1080

THE **Pleasantry** TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
3164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

HENRI & ROBERT
Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

Maine

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!

It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

Flanders
162 COURT STREET

AUGUSTA

BERRY'S
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
AUGUSTA, MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 8 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

BANGOR NURSERY FLOWER SHOP
John Bergholt
Upper State St., Dial 6144
9 Hammond St., Dial 3410

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

BANGOR (Continued)

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

LEWISTON

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
ways of excellence in design and quality
Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers *Portland, Me.*

JUNIOR DEB SHOP
A new section in our store given over entirely to the needs of juniors and those who wear junior sizes.
DRESSES . . SUITS . . SKIRTS
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

Call for Your **Free Copy of "My Sterling Diary"** Also useful for keeping Insurance Data.
J. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, FRUITS *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

FLATTERING YOUNG DRESSES
You'll cherish for their fine detailing and feminine touches.
HARRY G. EMMONS

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215

Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
A few at $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

Distinctive Style and Quality in Home Furnishings
Modern or period furniture designed to meet dictates of discernment and *good taste.*
ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
12 South Main Street Tel. 113

DOVER

HANNON'S RESTAURANT

Tel. 383-M
412 Central Avenue
On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily
FRIED CLAMS
a Specialty

LITTLEFIELD FRARY CO.
PLUMBERS
125 Washington St. Tel. 1281-W

VIGORO
The Complete Plant Food
For Lawns, Flowers, Vegetables, Shrubs and Trees

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J daily daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7.30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GENUINE PERSIAN
ORIENTAL RUGS

We are pleased to offer you these beautiful rugs that we were fortunate to obtain when they were released from the customhouse.
Orientals Lend a Different Atmosphere to your Home.
C. A. HOITT CO.
Buses Pass Our Door or Free Private Parking
VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

In Everything
Completeness!
At Leavitt's you'll be assured of the most complete stocks . . . because of our far sighted purchasing . . . and splendid values based on early market prices.
LEAVITT'S

FEARON'S Inc.

20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Phone 3234
Specials for Weddings and Parties
405 E. Spruce St.

Phone 1261
Flowers for All Occasions
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Clocks and Watches of the Better Type
SOLD OR REPAIRED
At Your Dependable Jeweler
Geo. E. Pearson Co.
926 ELM STREET

EASTER SPECIALS
Choice Hams and Fancy Groceries
Place Your Order Early
PHONE 2130
R. HECKER & CO.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

It's Spring at
PARISEAU'S
Shop now! Lovely Suits, Dresses, Coats—Selections are at their peak and so fresh they fairly speak of Spring.
1008 ELM STREET

Do your part. Keep your car in good condition. Simply call us and we will call for your car and check your battery, oil, gas, wash it and return it shortly.
JENNEY
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
ELM AND BROOK

NASHUA

Floor Covering of All Kinds may be found at
Poirier Furniture Co., Inc.
228 Main Street Telephone 2340

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Crossword Quiz Answers

Q	U	E	B	E	C		E	D	I	S	O	N
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T	R	E	Y		W	I	G		W	A	M	E
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M	O	N	K	E	Y		R	U	S	T	A	M

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA (Continued)

Have An Individual Coiffure Created by
Isidore
YOUR HAIR STYLIST
55 Main Street *Tel. 963*

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Factory and House Wiring a Speciality
NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
175 Amherst Street Tel. 2660

PORTSMOUTH

JENNEY
Jenney Solvenized Aero Gasoline
for increased power and mileage.
PHILIP McCAFFERY
STATE AND CHURCH STS.

WHITE & HODGDON
20 CONGRESS STREET
Telephone 123-124,
QUALITY FOODS AT FAIR PRICES

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Fine Linens and Domestics
- Men's Furnishings, Boys' Clothing

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

Home Cooking
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
PHONE 2273

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.

Store your summer garments in our cold storage—25c plus regular cleaning charge—until April 1, 1942
ALex. 0060 Ivy 13000

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Makes of Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria

Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
AMOCO
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
PHONES 3554—2582—1900 KING STREET

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S
Buy Wisely
and Save for DEFENSE

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

CAROLYN FASHIONS
for Easter
exclusive at
D. Moses & Co.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

The big fashion news for '42
SUITS
Every important version at
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street
KAMO COAL
and
FUEL OIL

CLASSIC BLOUSES
White and Colors, $3.50
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 5 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
FAIRFAX
FAMILY LAUNDRY CORP.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

Robert G. Rawls, Pres.-Treas. David A. Rawls, Vice-Pres.
David A. Rawls, Inc.
GOWNS CHAPEAUX
WRAPS FURS
SPORTS
108 West Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

EASTER PARADE
Starts at
RICE'S
FASHION CORNER
Where Freemason Crosses Granby

Blue Bonnet Hat Shoppe
Smart Hats for Smart Women
Exclusive but not expensive
$2 to $22.50
405 Boush St. Mrs. Herbert L. Jones
Telephone 33497

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MR. BELOFF . . .
. . . 20 E. BROAD
Expert Furrier Since 1905. He will Clean, Glaze, Repair, and Remodel your Fur Coat for ..... $10 and up
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW FURS

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men
JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

Dial 8121 *Licensed Sanitone Cleaners*
GARLAND'S
Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
303 Franklin Road

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

THE HAT BOX
Keith-Albee Building
Specializing in
Millinery, Gloves, Purses
Costume Jewelry

THE KIDDIE CORNER
948 FOURTH AVENUE
Shop Early for Easter
At Huntington's Exclusive Shop for Children

MORGANTOWN

Dial 9325 Established 1917
CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
Isae Newman Luckey, Prop.
Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon
228 Forest Ave., Morgantown, W. Va.

EDITH'S
161 Walnut St. Phone 4631
Where you find style and economy
Dresses, Suits, Coats Hats, Hosiery, Underwear

Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave. Phone 9133
CC ASHTON
Complete Service Washing Lubrication
ESSO

McCAY'S FLOWER SHOP
179 Fayette St. Opposite West Penn
Phone 6123
Morgantown, W. Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

MORGANTOWN (Continued)

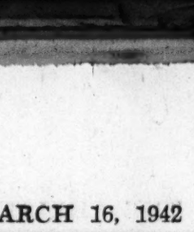
A Man's Shop
REINER *and* CORE
Men's Wear Tailoring
MORGANTOWN, WEST VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

BUILDERS' and HOME HARDWARE
Japalac Paint
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
Phone 2-4241 410-416 Bank Street

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Kenneth McDonald & Sons
LIMITED
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
—since 1876—
Ask for Catalogue
60 Market Square 3-8401

Photographic Equipment and Supplies — Expert Developing and Printing
Garlick Films, Ltd.
87 Sparks Street 3-6244

LANGLEY'S
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 8-5111 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
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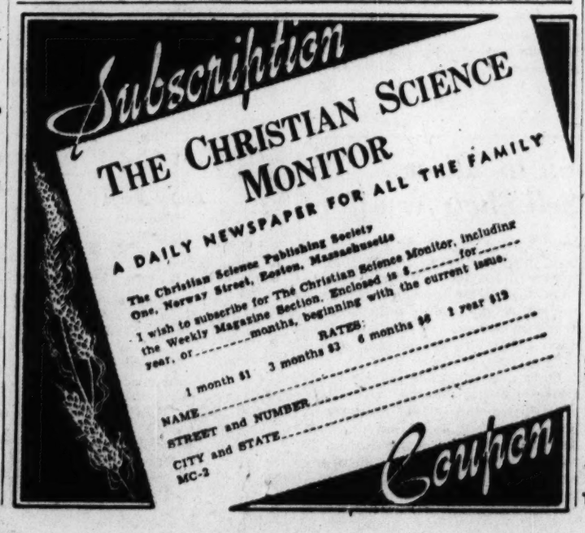
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Guthrie's Quitting WPB Forces Probes

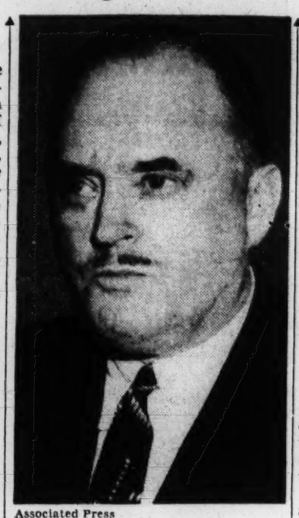
By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—The inevitable congressional investigation of the surprise resignation of Robert R. Guthrie as head of the Textile Division of the WPB, along with two of his subordinates, is being broadened to cover the whole question of "business-as-usual" in war time. Mr. Guthrie made his WPB exit with a resounding declaration that conditions "within the WPB," and not failure or resistance by industry as a whole to war conversion, caused his resignation.

The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, in a telegram signed by President W. Ray Bell, demanded that the War Productions Board clear the industry of the "loose and unsupported charges" that it was failing to cooperate in the war effort.

Congressmen are proceeding to the matter under the leadership of Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York without any appearance of advance taking sides, but with a determination to use this opportunity for exploring the whole big subject. Mr. Guthrie is so well known in Washington that his drastic action attracted the attention that was obviously designed. He charged that he could get nowhere in WPB because of a business-as-usual policy, and the restraints imposed by members of the textile industry who are dollar-a-year men in government.



Associated Press

Robert R. Guthrie

Quits as head of WPB Textile Division in protest to business-as-usual attitude.

Inquiries on All Sides

Donald M. Nelson, head of the WPB, has ordered an inquiry on his own account, and the Senate Committee Investigating the War Effort, of which Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri is chairman, will handle the matter on the hill.

Mr. Truman charged today that the Committee has found the war effort "shot through" with men "interested primarily in serving their own interests." His committee, he recalled, has consistently opposed employment of dollar-a-year men.

Most congressmen are suspending judgment since thus far only one side of the case has been presented.

Resigning with Mr. Guthrie were George P. Doherty, his Executive Assistant, and Marshall Hale, Deputy Chief of the WPB Textile, Clothing and Leather Goods Branch. Mr. Guthrie's statement was issued last night through Mr. Doherty. He said:

"The issue involved in my resignation from the War Production Board is clear. My efforts to hurry the conversion of as many industries as possible to the war effort have met with continued resistance within the WPB. Some press association stories which have appeared have implied an indiscriminate indictment by me of whole industries. That is untrue. Actually, many of the industries with which it was my job to deal were willing to make any sacrifices that the war effort required.

The Guthrie Position

"For example, the carpet industry is eager to obtain contracts for duck and other war material. The du Pont Co. has always signified its complete willingness to give over its entire production to war work. Here the responsibility for effecting conversion at an earlier date than actually took place did not lie with the industry.

"Many woolen and cotton manufacturers have converted to Army and Navy production.

"The responsibility for failure to obtain full utilization of the productive capacities of these industries and the widespread distribution of contracts is not upon most members of the industry. Delays in the program for making available nearly 14,000,000 pounds of rayon to Latin-American manufacturers, a program which in part was directed by SPAB as early as last September, were not due to any interference from the rayon industry. Finally, the leather and textile industries have a notable record in fulfilling the requirements of the Russian aid program.

"I did say, however, that it was no longer possible to carry out my duties with an uncompromising devotion to the principles of the war effort because of the conditions which exist within the WPB.

"I took what I considered to be a decisive stand against the indecision, the resistance and the caution of representatives of the effected industries now working within the WPB. I felt that we could no longer afford the risk of 'too little or too late.' For these efforts I was labeled 'hostile to industry.'"

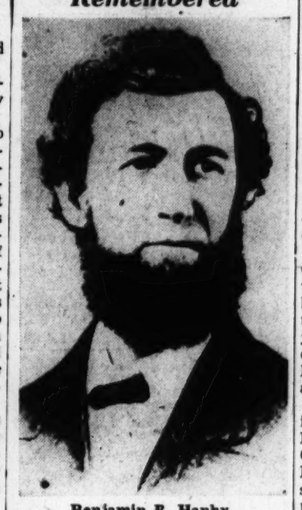
Lid on Refrigerators

For a few weeks Mr. Guthrie was Deputy Chief of the Industries branch concerned with refrigerator manufacture, and clamped down on the refrigerator industry. Non-production of mechanical refrigerators has just been made complete. Industry spokesmen wanted production continued longer.

Before leaving the city over the week end, Mr. Guthrie told reporters through Messrs. Hale and Doherty that "unfortunately there is still in the WPB strong opposition to a really all-out effort to speed conversion to maximum war production. It is no longer possible for me to push the conversion of all of the industries for which I am responsible to full production of war materials as rapidly as I think the war effort demands."

In the textile field, it was understood, Mr. Guthrie was at odds with the Wool Section of the Division, forcing through a wool conservation regulation with the joint action of the Labor and Civilian Supply Divisions and the Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

Remembered



Benjamin R. Hanby

Ohio composer of folk songs won lasting fame and popularity.

Author of 'Darling Nellie Gray' Honored by Ohio's Homage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, March 16—Benjamin R. Hanby, the man who wrote "Darling Nellie Gray" and other well-known folk songs, was honored today by his native Ohio in a special proclamation by Gov. John W. Bricker.

With the State officially and Ohioans generally — particularly the elder generation—paying homage to this man who wrote this song that swept the Union just before the Civil War, a special ceremony was held at Mr. Hanby's home here which is now a State Memorial.

In this little white house facing the Otterbein College campus, Mr. Hanby wrote "Darling Nellie Gray" while he was a student. But in honoring this man on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his passing, the Governor and the people of Ohio are remembering other songs which he wrote that are almost as well known: the Christmas song, "Up on the House Top," and the hymn, "Who Is He," which became particularly well known in Britain.

It was in 1856, when Benjamin Hanby was a sophomore at the college, that he wrote the song about "Darling Nellie." He sent the song to a Boston publisher and it is related that he did not know it had been published until it was being sung in a neighboring city.

Overnight the song became popular and its popularity held. It sold into the millions of copies and was a favorite of Union soldiers throughout the Civil War. At this time it became known as the "campfire song of the Union Army."

A few years ago, a collector of first editions of Hanby songs, discovered that Mr. Hanby was the author of the American Christmas song "Up on the House Top," and a copy of this original edition now hangs in the Hanby Memorial here.

Roosevelt Orders 'Otter' Experiments

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The designer of the "Sea Otter" type of cargo boat, Commander Hamilton Bryan, has been ordered to make further experiments in an effort to salvage the original idea of a design suitable for mass production.

Congressional sources said the order to Commander Bryan, a Navy reserve officer, was issued at the request of President Roosevelt who told a press conference last week that some of the revolutionary construction details of the "Sea Otter" might have to be abandoned.

After a trial model had been built and given tests, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said the program had been virtually abandoned. The President indicated subsequently, however, that some of the advantages of the design might be retained if modifications were made.

The original "Sea Otter" proposal called for a ship of about 1,250 tons powered with a series of gasoline automobile engines hooked to vertical drive shafts which operated propellers located amidship. One disadvantage reported to have developed in the amidship propeller design was an excessive draft. New designs were said to contemplate location of propellers in the stern and use of diesel oil engines.

Gasoline Q. and A. for Public Tell Pro and Con of Buying

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Here are the answers, prepared by the Petroleum Co-ordinator's Office, to some questions about the gasoline curtailment program which becomes effective next Thursday in 17 East Coast States, the District of Columbia and Washington and Oregon:

Q. When I drive into filling station can I get all the gasoline I want?

A. Probably not. Under the quota system, the station will receive less gasoline from his supplier, necessitating curtailment of his sales. Also stations have been directed to spread their supplies as far as possible and to space them over the month.

Q. How much will I get?

A. It will depend largely on the dealer's division of his supply, but it probably will be enough to operate your car without difficulty provided you avoid waste, keep speed within reasonable limits, keep your car in good mechanical condition, and do not drive needlessly.

Q. Am I being rationed?

A. Technically, no. But your dealer's division of his supply, but curtailed (one fifth).

Q. Will I be able to buy gasoline any hour of the day or night?

A. Probably, especially in a city. Stations may choose their own operating hours, provided they deliver gasoline during only 12 hours in any day, and during only 72 hours in any week.

Q. Does this mean that dealers may stagger their hours? (For example, open from 6 a. m. until noon, close until 4 p. m., and then reopen until 10 p. m.)

A. Yes. The dealer may adjust his hours to meet best the demands of his customers.

Q. How about Sunday?

A. It's up to the individual operator, but rather general closing of stations is expected.

Q. Is there any ban on Sunday driving?

A. None.

Q. Was the curtailment of approximately 20 per cent in deliveries to stations ordered because of a shortage of gasoline in the United States?

A. No. Storage tanks are brimful in Gulf Coast and other refinery centers. It's a problem of transportation caused by the sinking of tankers and the diversion of others to war service.

Q. How about substitute transportation?

Q. During the week ended March 7, oil companies shipped an average of 435,000 barrels of oil daily to the East Coast by tank car, at a cost much greater than tanker, and cars also are beginning to move increasingly from California to Washington and Oregon.

Q. Does this mean that the supply problem will be solved shortly?

A. It all depends on what happens to our remaining tankers and on the added extent to which overland movement can be built up in lieu of water shipments.

Q. Then I should use my car only when it is absolutely essential?

A. Correct. In the first place, you're very likely going to have to make those tires last a long, long time. And you should realize, too, that oil, in this war, is ammunition; that you ought to use it wisely. By doing so you'll be helping to speed the defeat of Hitler and Hirohito.

Guayule Seed Source In Northern Mexico

SALINAS, Calif., March 16 (AP)—Thousands of tons of guayule seed could be purchased in northern Mexico, where the rubber-bearing plant was first cultivated on a large scale, the Truman senatorial subcommittee investigating national defense problems was told.

"The possibilities of guayule as a rubber source are unlimited, if we had the seed for quantity planting," Dr. David Spence of Stanford University, expert on guayule, said at a hearing.

Senators Monrad C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, Harley Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, and Joseph Ball (R) of Minnesota, said they would look into the seed purchase possibilities when they return to Washington, D. C.

The Senators left last night for Los Angeles.

20 P. C. Less Gas, 40-Mile Limit To Cut Mileage and Tire Wear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—Less mileage and reduced speeds have been decreed for automobile-traveling Americans.

Reduction in travel, already begun by tire rationing, will be speeded in 19 States by a 20 per cent cut in deliveries of gasoline to filling stations, to begin Thursday, March 19.

To save rubber, a top legal speed of 40 miles an hour for all motorists has been recommended by President Roosevelt in letters to Governors of the 48 States. "Rubber experts agree," the President said, "that fast driving wastes rubber and that tires may run many more miles when driven at limited rates of speed."

The President's appeal for action to compel motorists to drive slowly placed rubber tires in the category of a national resource and not a private commodity to be wasted at will by tire owners. Civilian Supply Administrator Leon Henderson has already suggested the possibility that tires, beginning with spares, may be commandeered or confiscated if the war lasts longer than the three years for which rubber supplies have been budgeted.

Includes Greater Area

The reduction in gasoline deliveries, ordered by the War Production Board, follows much the same pattern as the Petroleum Administrator, Harold L. Ickes' trial program of last summer, except it now applies to Washington and Oregon on the Pacific Coast as well as to 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia.

Last summer's 10 per cent cut in deliveries was motivated by transfer of many American tankers to Britain. Return of these, plus wider use of tank cars made the "shortage" fizzle out. Since the United States entered the war, many tankers normally carrying oil and molasses for industrial alcohol north from Gulf Coast and Caribbean Ports have been sunk. Neither construction of new tankers or utilization of a tank car reserve is likely to end the new shortage.

To help filling station owners cut down on sales, the WPB has ordered them not to keep open more than 72 hours a week, or 12 hours in any one day. Sunday closings will probably become common, though not mandatory under the WPB order.

Florida Governor Appeals

The WPB has promised to make seasonal adjustment of the quotas of service stations whose operations vary substantially from month to month. Appeals should be addressed, in the East, to the District Director of Marketing, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York City, and on the West Coast to 855 Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

First protest against the new gasoline curb came from Gov. Spessard L. Holland, of Florida, who insisted that special consideration be given Florida winter visitors, many of whom were reported scurrying for home for fear they would be left stranded with empty tanks.

The American Automobile Association, meanwhile, issued a reassuring statement saying there is "absolutely no justification for such fears." "No one," the Association said, "is going to be left high and dry without gasoline."

The national motoring body also advised motorists against selling cars because of "fear or hysteria engendered by talk that tires may be confiscated at some time in the dim and distant future."

Urging Americans to get rid of their concept of automobiles as "pleasure" vehicles, the AAA said its advice is "don't sell your car—don't put it in storage, but use it wisely."

Senate Committee To Study Sugar

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The special Senate Committee to investigate wartime production of alcohol and synthetic rubber has decided to start its work by finding out if increased utilization of surplus grains and fruits for industrial alcohol will solve the sugar shortage.

Chairman Guy M. Gillette (D) of Indiana said this decision was reached at an executive session of the committee.

"With much possible production of industrial alcohol from the wine industry, small distillers, and use of surplus corn, wheat and other crops, many experts are wondering why sugar cane is being used to produce alcohol," Senator Gillette said. "We expect to find out if other materials can be used to make alcohol needed for munitions and thus release sugarcane for production of sugar."

'Reclaim' Engineers, Plane Firm's Plan

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Engineers who have drifted into other fields would be "reclaimed" to take their places at airplane drafting boards under a plan of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

Seeking men with engineering degrees, even those who have not practiced their profession for years, the corporation's airplane division said today they would be trained by a "refresher course" for warplane plants in the East and Middle West.

Half - forgotten engineering knowledge and skill, Burdette S. Wright, corporation official, said, would be brought back once the engineers were on the pay roll by a special company training program and by a short course at the extension school of Cornell University.

Military Goods Damaged By 'Not Accidental' Fire

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (AP)—Military equipment stored in a waterfront warehouse was damaged in a three-alarm fire that Marshal Frank Kelly described as not accidental.

The goods included crated automobile, truck, and tractor engines and stocks of wheels and tires, all Army property. Mr. Kelly said the fire started inside the story and a half warehouse on Bay and Taylor Streets, owned by the San Francisco Warehouse Company, and spread to an adjoining California Steel Products Company plant.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, March 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., April 5; May 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 5; May 3.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on April 12; May 10.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 5, 19.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on April 5, 19, May 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 29; May 24.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 5, 19; May 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on April 5; May 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on March 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 960kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, March 23; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on April 19; May 17.

Planes 20 P. C. of War Funds

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The War Production Board reported that 20 per cent of all war appropriations since June, 1940, or the sum of $26,804,000,000, had been earmarked for aircraft manufacture.

The largest share—$32,517,000,000, or 24 per cent—was for the manufacture of tanks, guns and ammunition.

A summary of military appropriations showed that in the three months after Pearl Harbor the United States made available more money for the war effort than in the preceding 18 months of the defense program—$72,603,000,000, as compared with $64,329,000,000. The grand total from June, 1940, through March 5, 1942, was $136,932,000,000.

Other items of expenditure in order of volume were: miscellaneous munitions and supplies, $17,400,000,000; naval ships and parts, $15,113,000,000; industrial facilities, $14,006,000,000; merchant ships and parts, $7,660,000,000; posts, depots and stations, $7,074,000,000; lease-lend exports, $6,126,000,000; pay, travel and subsistence of the armed forces, $4,131,000,000; housing, $1,392,000,000; miscellaneous expenses, $4,709,000,000.

OPA Eases Restriction to Allow Service Men to Sell Their New Cars

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Soldiers, sailors, and men called for induction may sell their new passenger cars without restriction for an indefinite period, the Office of Price Administration ruled today.

Under previous orders men taken into the military service were permitted to sell their 1942 vehicles only until March 9.

The amendment "extends indefinitely the time for such sale outside the regular rationing channels," the OPA announced.

As soon as the selectee or volunteer finds a buyer for his car, he need only apply to the Rationing Board in his locality for a certificate authorizing the sale and transfer, OPA said. Men who are already in the service may authorize agents to make the written application.

Only new passenger cars are affected by the change, and these are defined as any 1942 model passenger automobile seating not more than 10 persons, irrespective of its mileage, or any other passenger car which has been driven less than 1,000 miles.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Oakville: Gregory Theater, 8:15 p. m., March 27.

England

Bedfordshire

Bedford: Corn Exchange, 7:30 p. m., April 28.

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge: Guildhall, 7:30 p. m., April 27.

Cheshire

Altrincham: Stamford Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 28.
Stockport (First Church): Centenary Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 30.

Kent

Bromley: Church Building, Widmore Road, 7:30 p. m., April 10.

Middlesex

Pinner: Church Edifice, Elm Park Road, 3 p. m., April 5.

Surrey

Camberley: County School, Frimley Road, 3:15 p. m., April 26.
Kingston-on-Thames: The Elite Picture Theater, 3 p. m., April 3.

Sussex

Hove: Cliftonville Hall, Goldstone Villas, 7 p. m., April 10. (Note correct hour.)

Yorkshire

Brighouse: Albert Cinema, 3 p. m., April 26.

United States

Alabama

Auburn: Duncan Hall Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 22.
Montgomery: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 24.

California

Compton: Compton Junior College Auditorium, 601 South Acacia Street, 3 p. m., March 22.
Grass Valley: Veterans' Memorial Building, 8 p. m., March 27.
Gridley: Gridley Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 22.
Huntington Park: Fox California Theater, 6528 Pacific Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., March 24.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5208 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., March 26.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12 m., March 27.
Marysville: Marysville Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 23.
Oakland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1500 Ninetieth Avenue, 8 p. m., March 24.
Sacramento (Third Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 24.
San Francisco (Churches of Christ, Scientist): Civic Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 22.
San Rafael: Rafael Theater, Fourth Street, between A and B Streets, 3 p. m., March 23.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: High School Auditorium, North Nevada and East Platte Avenues, 8 p. m., March 26.
Denver (First Church): Church Edifice, East Fourteenth Avenue and Logan Street, 8 p. m., March 27.
Pueblo: Church Edifice, Twelfth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., March 24.

Connecticut

Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, Flax Hill Road, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., March 23.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., March 26.

Florida

Lakeland: City Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 22.
Leesburg: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 22.
Miami (First Church): Church Auditorium, Biscayne Boulevard at Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., March 24.
West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Flagler Drive and Okeechobee Road, 8:15 p. m., March 23.

Illinois

Belleville: Church Edifice, Washington and Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., March 23.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., March 27.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 23.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., March 23.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., March 26.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 26.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., March 24.
Lake Forest: Lake Bluff School, 8 p. m., March 24.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., March 23.
La Fayette: Jefferson High School Auditorium, 609 North Ninth Street, 3 p. m., March 22.
New Albany: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 24.
Shelbyville: Indiana National Guard Armory, 127 East Washington Street, 3 p. m., March 22.

Kentucky

Covington (Society, Latonia): Covington Public Library Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 22.

Massachusetts

Neighborhood Lectures (auspices The Mother Church):
Stoughton: The Universalist Church, Stoughton Square, 3:30 p. m., March 23. (Note change of place.)
Belmont: High School Auditorium, Orchard Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., March 23.
Peabody: South Congregational Church, Peabody Square, 8 p. m., March 24.
Canton: Evangelical Congregational Church, Neponset Street, near Washington Street, 8 p. m., March 26.
Stoneham: Stoneham Town Hall, Central Street, 8 p. m., March 27.
Cohasset: Cohasset Town Hall, Highland Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 29.

Michigan

Port Huron: Church Edifice, Sixth and Union Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 23.
Saginaw: Masonic Temple, 4 p. m., March 22.

Mississippi

Meridian: Lamar Hotel, 8 p. m., March 26.

Missouri

Columbia: Tiger Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., March 22.
Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 400 West Sixty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., March 23.
Marshall: Saline County Court House, Court Room, 8 p. m., March 27.
Monett: City Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 26.
St. Louis (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5907 Murdock, 8 p. m., March 24.
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3584 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 24.

Nebraska

Beatrice: City Auditorium, Fourth and Ella Streets, 8:30 p. m., March 27.

New York

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 26.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., March 27.

Ohio

Fostoria: Fostoria High School Auditorium, Perry and High Streets, 3 p. m., March 22.
Sylvania: Burnham High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 22.

Oregon

Coquille: Washington School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 26.
Grants Pass: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 23.
Oregon City: Senior High School Auditorium, Twelfth and Harrison Street, 8 p. m., March 23.
Portland (First Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 24.
Roseburg: Church Edifice, 312 East Douglas Street, 8 p. m., March 24.

Pennsylvania

Greensburg: Greensburg High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 22.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., March 27.
Washington: The Young Women's Christian Association, 42 West Maiden Street, 3:15 p. m., March 23.

Rhode Island

Newport: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 24.
Providence (Second Church): Cranston Street-Roger Williams Baptist Church, Cranston, Superior, and Ford Streets, 8 p. m., March 24.

Virginia

Petersburg: Senior High School Auditorium, West Washington Street, 8 p. m., March 27. Radiocast Station WPID, 1340 kilocycles.

Washington

Seattle (Eleventh Church): Roosevelt High School Auditorium, East Sixty-sixth and Fifteenth Avenue, N. E., 8 p. m., March 27.
Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Junior High School Auditorium, Sixth Avenue and Sprague Street, 8 p. m., March 26.

West Virginia

Charleston: Thomas Jefferson Junior High School, Morris and Quarrier Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Wisconsin

Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 3 p. m., March 23.
Fort Atkinson: Municipal Auditorium, 111 North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Keep Land From Japanese, Governor of Idaho Urges

BOISE, Idaho, March 16 (AP)—Gov. Chase A. Clark has appealed to Idahoans not to sell land to Japanese.

"They contribute nothing to the standard of life, but undermine it," he said, on reports that owners of a 3,000-acre orchard were negotiating for sale of the property to American Japanese.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aneta (ȧ-nā′-tȧ) — Dutch news agency.

Caous, Pierre (pyâr kȧ′-o͞o′) —President of the special tribunal conducting the French "war guilt" trials at Riom.

Liu Shih-shun, Dr. (lē-o͞o′ shir′-shō͞on′) — China's first Minister to Canada.

Parra Pérez, Caracciolo (kȧ-rȧ′-chō-lō pär′-rä pā′-rȧs)— Foreign Minister of Venezuela.

Sato, Taotake (tä-ō-tä-kĕ sä-tō—even accent) — Newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to Russia.

Sedin, Ivan (ī-vän′ syä′-dyin)—Commissar of Russia's oil industry.

Vannikoff, B. L. (vȧn′-nī-kôf′)—Russia's newly appointed Munitions Commissar.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Andaman Islands (ăn′-dȧ-mȧn; or ăn′-dȧ-män)—Group of islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Ibilao (ē-bē-lä′-ō)—Member of a native tribe of Central Luzon, Philippines.

Igorot (ē-gō-rōt′)—Member of any of three Indonesian native tribes in the Philippines.

Orel (ōr-yôl′) — City northwest of the Central Black Earth area, Soviet Russia.

Subic (so͞o′-bīk)—Town and bay of Luzon, Philippines.

Sunda (sŭn′-dȧ)—Strait between the islands of Java and Sumatra.

Surabaya—Dutch Soerabaja (so͞o′-rä-bä′-yä) — Naval base on the Dutch East Indies island of Java.

Key: ȧle, chȧotic, cȧre, ȧdd, ȧccount, ȧrm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ėnd, silėnt, makėr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ünite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. St. Croix.
2. The 35,000 ton battleship was launched at Newport News, Va. on Nov. 21, 1941.
3. A gigantic water-lily of tropical South America.
4. A district in Portuguese East Africa.
5. A volcano, active within the last century, in Sumatra; 11,000 feet.
6. Eastern Libya.
7. Main Street of Oslo, Norway.
8. The island fortress which guards the entrance to Manila Bay, the Philippines.
9. Between South America and Antarctica.
10. This is the Navy's highest award for excellence.

War Gardens

Save a Place for Flowers

This is the fifth and last in a series of stories on how to get the most out of your war garden.

Wide World Features

Pack your 1942 War Garden with nutrition but add a rose—for morale.

Even realistic experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, advocating utmost efficiency in this year's gardening program, recommend a flower or two.

"It's a desirable form of diversion that places practically no drain on the war effort and is especially valuable now as a form of morale-building recreation," say department experts.

"With growing restrictions on motoring, many persons who have not paid much attention to flower growing in the past may find time for development of this hobby."

Special Suggestions

Colorado Agricultural College, which conducted a short course in flower gardening, has prepared some special suggestions for the 1942 war garden worker.

"An all-out effort in 'fireside gardening' when the new spring catalogs first arrive usually lays down a plan that is too ambitious," says George Beach, assistant professor of horticulture. "What might have been an enjoyable pastime becomes a chore. Attempt no more than you can handle, as orphaned flower beds are a forlorn sight." Mr. Beach has made a special study of flower gardening under conditions that usually confront city dwellers. These are his suggestions:

Preparation: Spade or plow at least eight inches deep even for small plants. Take special care for perennials that must stand in

the same soil for several years without re-plowing. Work the soil finely.

Cultivation: Everyone must study his own soil and learn when it can be cultivated to best advantage. The object of cultivation is to kill weeds and to keep a loose soil surface that prevents evaporation of moisture from the underlying soil.

Soak Plants Thoroughly

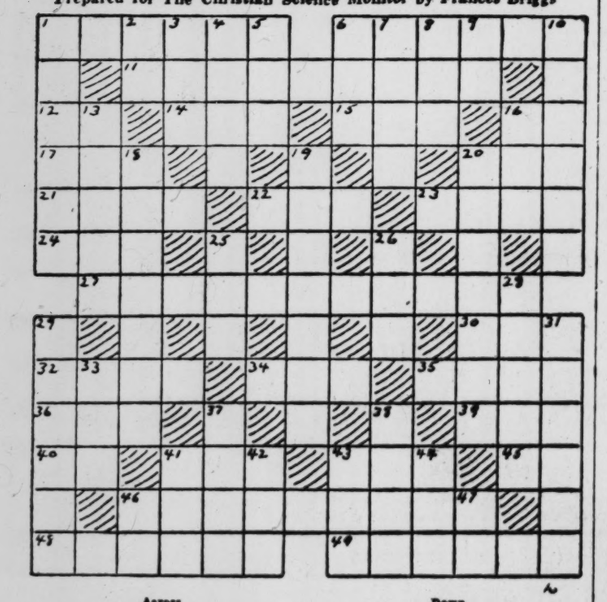
Watering: A thorough soaking is best, penetrating two feet or more. When the surface has dried so that the soil doesn't clod when worked, it may be cultivated. Infrequent, thorough watering is better than daily sprinkling that packs the soil and puddles.

Planting designs: Simple designs usually give the most pleasing effect for the beginners. Flowers generally give a better appearance if they are backgrounded by shrubbery, walls or fences, rather than large expanses of lawn.

What to plant: Gardens with as few as three varieties in them frequently are the most attractive. Annuals that grow readily include Sweet Peas, Asters, Zinnias, Marigolds, Petunias, Nasturtium, Verbena, Pansy, Snapdragon and Four O'clock. The list of perennials include Iris, Phlox, Peony, Delphinium, Perennial Aster, Oriental Poppy, Painted Daisy, Gaillardia, Coreopsis and Babybreath.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where are the Plains of Abraham?
6—Who was the Wizard of Menlo Park?
11—What general, afterward President of the U. S., was known by sobriquet of Tippecanoe (poss.)?
13—What is an exclamation of triumph?
14—What is a weet-weet?
15—What is relationship of Hamlet to Queen Gertrude in Shakespeare's play?
16—Near.
17—Something grating to the feelings is called what?
20—What nickname is given to an inhabitant of Barbados?
21—Domino of three spots is what?
22—What is it that four and twenty hairs will make, according to old rhyme?
23—What is opposed to "wax"?
24—Who is exiled king of Albania?
27—One who invents names for things is what?
30—What State of U. S. is least populous (abbr.)?
32—What continent is nearest Philippine Islands?
34—Globe.
35—What is joint in middle part of leg?
36—Grassy meadow is what?
39—What cloth measure is now little used?
40—What is either of two rivers of Latvia?
41—Bitter vetch is what?
43—What is a Hawaiian garland or wreath?
45—Sergeant-at-law (abbr.).
46—What large animals are used for work in India?
48—If you saw a boonoomaun in a zoo, it would be what?
49—Who is chief of Persian mythical heroes?

Down

1—What is most common of all solid minerals?
2—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
3—What is club used in game of one old cat?
4—What Greek god was identified with Roman Cupid?
5—To call aloud.
6—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
7—What is a river of Ayr, Scotland?
8—A hospice is what?
9—Steamship (abbr.).
10—What tree is subject of a Margery Sharp novel?
12—Georgian Bay is on northeastern side of which of Great Lakes?
18—How does Robert Burns write "own"?
18—What tropical plant is cultivated for its ornamental leaves and flowers?
19—What is an instrument for gripping things?
20—From what place in France did the bayonet get its name?
22—Would you row, sail, or pot a suricate?
26—A feline is what?
28—What are lively Scottish dances?
29—Who was the prophet rebuked by his mount?
31—What is parchment paper?
33—Ocean.
37—The acapu is a fish, deer, or bird—which?
38—What is a bill of fare?
41—What is a leather used especially in sporting shoes?
42—Secret agent.
43—What gibbon of Malay Peninsula has white hands and feet?
44—Possessive pronoun.
46—Half an em is what?
47—Street (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun—

Gene Carr

"But, ma'am, you should have had all these dishes washed and dried before we got here."

Where Would You Find—

1. The largest of the Virgin Islands?
2. The scene of the launching of the "U. S. S. *Indiana*"?
3. A Victoria water-lily?
4. Gazaland?
5. Mount Abong-Abong?
6. The Cirenaican Desert?
7. Karl Johan Gate?
8. Corregidor?
9. Drake Passage?
10. The branch of the U. S. armed forces which awards the "E" pennant?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Quotation

SEIZE THE present moment, and trust as little as possible to the morrow.—HORACE.

Bugs to Jitterbugs!

It may seem a fantastically far jump from a small insect that encrusts itself and the smaller twigs of the pipal tree in northern India with a resinous secretion to Glenn Miller's big-name band, blaring out the latest swing hit, "Chattanooga Choo Choo," on the family phonograph, but not to recording technicians. That's been A-B-C to them ever since 1900.

For that secretion, crushed, washed, melted, purified, and solidified into flakes like thin peanut brittle, is lac-resin, the base of shellac, and principal ingredient of modern-day records. — **Business Week.**

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Traffic Lines Glow at Night Under Auto Headlights?

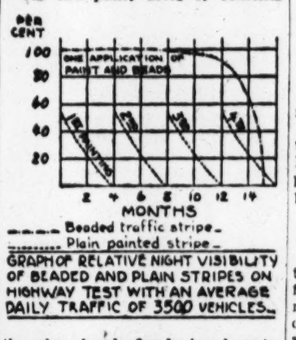
The invention of a center marking stripe for highways is generally attributed to Edward Hines of Detroit, who used a white center traffic line as early as 1911. It is curious to note, however, that there is photographic evidence that indicates that the use of a white center line for traffic guidance is actually some four centuries old. A stone road in Mexico, some portions of which are still in use, has a center line of light-colored stones, giving it an appearance surprisingly like that of our own modern highways.

Much more recent than this 400-year-old road are the experiments conducted with a view to making the traffic lines more readily visible after nightfall. One suggested method is by the use of glass beads.

At first thought it might seem of doubtful wisdom deliberately to sprinkle our highways with glass, but the beads used are smooth and round, with no jagged cutting edges, and are so small as to be quite harmless to tires.

The beads are applied from a hopper mounted directly behind the spray gun which paints the highway stripe. As the paint rig moves along the highway, the turning of the rig wheels causes a fluted cylinder in the base of the hopper to revolve, feeding a tiny stream of shiny glass beads onto the freshly painted stripe.

As the paint dries it cements



the glass beads firmly in place in the highway stripe, and the smooth bright surfaces of the beads, acting as tiny lenses, catch and fling back the rays from automobile headlights, making the stripe glow brightly on even the darkest nights and on days when a "pea-soup" fog wraps the highway in a clammy, vision-obscuring blanket. Moreover, these gains in visibility under conditions of darkness and fog are achieved by glass beads without any sacrifice of daytime visibility.

Even if and when some of the tiny beads are worn or broken off, the stripe continues to reflect part of the headlight beam until the last bead is gone. At present, the industrious scraper of the snow plow seems to be the beaded line's worst enemy, the stripe holding up well under traffic tests where the wear and tear was limited to the action of ordinary passenger cars and trucks.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Wide World

Will It Come to This?

Friends of Gilbert Roney of Santa Monica snickered when he rode his unicycle seven years ago, but now it's his turn to smile. While fellow workers at the Douglas Aircraft factory worry about tire rationing and transportation, Roney nonchalantly spins to work like this each morning.

In Lighter Vein

First Praise

"How are you getting on in your new place, Norah?"

"I think I'm going to like it. Yesterday I overheard the mistress say I performed my duties in a very perfunctory manner. That's the first praise I've had from her."

Pessimist

Brigadier General: "Now, Captain, suppose you found your infantry company cut off from the rest of the battalion, hopelessly outnumbered, and surrounded on all sides by armored forces, what would you do?"

Captain: "By George, sir, you are a pessimist."—Pathfinder.

A Verse for Today ...

And the LORD said unto Moses, Wherefore criest thou unto me? speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward.—Ex. 14:15

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: We refuse to be touched by these stories of overcrowding in wartime Washington until lobbyists are found sleeping in lobbies.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Everybody will have to go to the schoolteacher to get a sugar-ration card. There is no reason to believe that it will do any good to take her a big red apple.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Car Co-operation

Rosamond, Ill.

A new phase of neighborliness has arisen in this community, as a result of tire rationing.

Several members of the local Woman's Club live miles distant, and in one neighborhood they have worked out a relay system of driving which lessens the wear and tear on each family's tires. The one living farthest away drives to the nearest member's home, leaves her car and goes on with the neighbor to the next member. Perhaps others have met here, and all crowd into a third car and go on to the place of meeting.

When the affair to be attended is in the opposite direction, the order is reversed, so eventually all contribute about the same to the common conservation, and find a new zest in friendly helpfulness.

This plan is also used in taking children to and from school.

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

"Outdoor life," raves Uncle Joe,
"Puts color into you."
He's right—my cheeks are rosy
And the rest is black and blue.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mr. Wink Is Getting Along Fine*

By LE PELLEY

SHALL WE GO AND SEE HOW J. WADDINGTON WINK IS GETTING ALONG !
I HOPE HE STILL LIKES THE CLUB-HOUSE ...
IS EVERYTHING ALL RIGHT, MR. WINK ?
OH...ER... YES, YES, QUITE ALL RIGHT
OH CHIEF.... IT IS I ... BASIL !
KNOCK KNOCK
.. EXCUSE ME ...
?
HERE'S YOUR PACKAGE, CHIEF
ABOUT TIME! AND BE SILENT FOOLISH ONE ... DON'T CALL ME "CHIEF" !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*School Teachers Please Note*

By RODGERS

"Hey!" I wagged to the Boss this afternoon, "You didn't travel all the way down here just to stick your nose into an ol' book!"
But he said "Go out and play, I'll join you as soon as I finish this home work!"
Well, of course I didn't want to interfere with his home work, so out I went—
"But" I thought to myself, "If I were a teacher I'd only give out home work on rainy days!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Poetic License*

By THE HAGERS

THIS WE CALL THE CITY HALL
SAID CAPTAIN BILL, "I'M IN BAD, MATE, WITH JINGLE TOWN'S CHIEF MAGISTRATE."
"WHY, BILL!" I QUACKED "WHAT IS YOUR CRIME?" "MY WORDS," SAID HE, "I CANNOT RHYME.
THE MAYOR STOPPED TO HAVE A CHAT, AND ASKED ME HOW I LIKED HIS HAT.
CONFUSED, I ANSWERED, 'I'LL CONFESS, I THINK YOUR HAT, SIR, IS A MESS!'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Naval Defeat

Mass landings of Japanese troops and reports of Dutch naval losses gave notice on the last day of February that something serious had happened to the United Nations' air and sea defense of Java. Exactly what happened is still not clear. The air collapse is not yet explained. But the peoples of the United Nations are having to absorb the news of a major naval defeat.

If the final toll confirms the estimated loss of a dozen cruisers and destroyers, the Japanese did far more damage than the British wrought against the Italians in the properly heralded Battle of Mattapan. For the United States the loss of one heavy cruiser does not appear great when it is known that at least seventeen remain in commission. Nor does one destroyer out of 180 seem very serious. But when British, Dutch and Australian ships are counted in, when the meager damage to the Japanese is figured, and when the naval problem of the Allies is considered—dozens of tankers are being torpedoed because ships cannot be spared to convoy them—the Battle of the Java Sea takes on grave aspects.

Undoubtedly the United Nations forces fought bravely. But there should be no pretense that the action was satisfactory. Even from the reports available enough is known to make the Allied peoples — and governments — think seriously. Aside from ship losses, Java was lost. The real loss may have occurred when the Japanese got control of the air. For no mention of planes comes into the reports of this battle. It was fought close to Java and if American or Dutch flyers had been able to get over Japanese ships there should have been a very different story.

The communiqués contain some hints of the manifest difficulties of operating as a fleet ships from several nations. They have different methods and equipment, they may scarcely understand each other. Reports also indicate that Japanese gunnery is good and that tackling them with inferior forces is not profitable. This raises the major question of whether the United Nations should have attempted to bring superior forces against them off Java.

Some strategists have advocated Britain and America leaving some sectors of their world-wide naval front uncovered while they combined a superior fleet and sent it against Japan. It has been argued that such a move could have broken up the whole offensive of the Japanese, cutting off their forces in Malaya, the Philippines and the Indies.

Apparently Washington and London never entertained any such scheme. Aside from obvious difficulties raised by Pearl Harbor and the time required to assemble such a fleet, they have counted the cost of uncovering their own supply lines and vital points. Even were such a fleet able to run down the Japanese, the latter would be close to their bases and the Allies would have to fight at some disadvantage. If defeated, the whole command of the ocean might be lost to them.

Yet this battle adds to the evidence that fighting on the defensive—which nearly always means against enemy superiority at a point chosen by him—is tremendously expensive. Indeed it is so costly that even the time bought by such delaying actions may come too high unless the Allies strike more often where they can concentrate and surprise the enemy on his extended lines.

America Needs Ships—Now

America plans to build 1,800 cargo ships by the end of 1943. Is this estimate of our shipping needs based on the number of ships the few big private yards can build or on what the country desperately needs?

Instead of giving cargo-ship contracts to the few private yards in batches of 50 or 100, perhaps the Government should consider setting up a greater number of small yards, say with two to four shipways. The pre-fabrication, all-welding process and standard design now in use make this feasible. As things are now there is not enough space in most of the private yards for them to work on more than a fraction of their cargo ship contracts at any one time. This tends to offset what has been gained in being able now to launch ships in ninety days.

The more ships America gets now the sooner it can strengthen Allied forces overseas. And the more it can build right now the fewer it will have to build later. Should not the Government build more shipways—now?

Word and Example

While the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran spoke very proper sentiments at the South Boston Evacuation Day rally Sunday night against internal enemies who would "scrap the Bill of Rights" and "destroy freedom of speech," one of his zealous followers gave a significant example of how the rights of free citizens are undermined and violated.

Acting on asserted authority from the chairman of the meeting, a self-appointed guardian of order compelled Miss Frances Sweeney, secretary of the Irish-American Defense Association, to leave the press table and caused her to be evicted from the meeting before the address had begun. While the cleric whose utterances have given support to Fascistic groups in America enjoyed not only freedom to speak but freedom to speak at a meeting partly paid for by Boston taxpayers, whether they agreed with him or not, his critic was denied even the right to listen.

It is not to be thought that the protests against selection of the Rev. Mr. Curran as the holiday orator have been without effect. Objections such as those recorded by the Rev. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Methodist Church; the Rev. Donald G. Lothrop of the Community Church, and Mrs. Roland M. Baker, of the Women's City Club, have shown that patriotism can be articulate and can spotlight a record of what Bishop Oxnam described as "divisive proclamations, with their anti-Semitic emphasis, anti-British and anti-Russian insinuations."

For his part, the Rev. Mr. Curran rose to a more worthy level than his past alignment with the intolerant and aggressive so-called Christian Front. He bespoke unity among Americans of every race and creed against Naziism, Fascism, and Communism.

In one word, however, he indicated the presence of a continuing isolationism. "If the thirteen colonies," he said, "could resist the British Empire, then surely these forty-eight States can stand alone against the world." Why should the United States have to stand *alone* when by doing its part it can have the aid and co-operation of the United Nations?

"Pay While You Earn"

For years the United States Army appealed to recruits with the slogan, "Learn while you earn." If Congress gives the word, the United States Treasury some time this year will urge, or more than urge, the increasing army of Federal income tax payers to pay this tax out of income as it is received instead of leaving the tax, as heretofore, to be paid in the year after that for which it is levied.

The number of advertisements of loan services for those who have income taxes to pay is an index of the manner in which many Americans have paid these taxes. They have paid them out of earnings of the following year, after the income from which the tax was supposed to come had been spent.

To correct this situation and also to absorb a volume of purchasing power that would tend to cause inflation, the Treasury recommends that Congress enact a withholding tax or a means of collecting present taxes at the source on incomes such as wages, salaries, bond interest, and dividends. This does not mean an additional tax, but it means that the bulk of the amount for payment of such taxes would be collected during the year in which the income is earned and a settlement would be made later according to the income tax schedules.

This leaves out of consideration one category of taxpayers whose income arises from personal businesses or professions. It is assumed they are sufficiently good business men to put aside reserves for taxes. But experience indicates that the general run of taxpayers fail to make adequate provision and are caught short if income falls off or taxes rise. Even the business and professional men might welcome an arrangment that would encourage them to make pre-payments toward taxes.

For the recipients of wages, salaries, interest, and dividends, the Treasury recommendation would have wholesome effect even if it involved Spartan retrenchments this year. It would avoid assuming that the ordinary American taxpayer is a better accountant than he is.

Hitler is warning the Russians that this summer they are to be annihilated for the last time. The Russians, we understand, are asking simply: "What, again?"

Our Readers Say—

"When We Win"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that many of our loyal citizens are either unknowingly or thoughtlessly playing into the hands of the enemy propagandists and are lulled by aggressive mental suggestions in the form of indifference, passiveness, selfishness and defeatism.

I, for one, am tired of hearing public speakers and politicians, including the President, talk about "if and when we win this war." This "if" or the possibility of losing the war is the element of doubt the enemy propagandist is encouraging us to have, and I would like to see every public speaker and loyal citizen start a campaign against the use of the phrase "if we win" and instead use "when we win," because surely, eventually, we will win—we've got to.

Lansing, Mich. JERRY COULSON

The Lighter Side of Blackout

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having spent three blackout winters in England, I consider myself an authority on this subject, and venture to "enlighten" the freshmen in this course in America.

Firstly, your curtains may have a silver lining, so long as the "black" is "out"; there is no need whatever to be somber inside your home.

Then, if your reactions are anything like mine, you will find yourself "singing in the dark," or perhaps whistling, when you go out into the night; at first I deliberately did this if I had no torch or wore nothing white on my person, but now it comes spontaneously. Who would run into a merry soul?

Barring air raids, a ride home in bus or train in darkness is a reposeful experience, and what a grand opportunity to think instead of read or listen to what someone else is thinking. There's a lot in this.

In blackout times we can open our eyes and learn many lessons, so that we may emerge the sooner into the blessed light.

Wellington, Somerset B. M. S.

An Appreciation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to express my appreciation of your editorials at this time, also the clear maps and interesting informative articles upon whose accuracy we can depend. Such information means much to the public and helps us to follow the Nation's movements, intelligently. BERNICE C. TOMS

Marion, Iowa.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Handbook for City Farmers

Ladd Haystead was raised on a farm and has had practical farming experience in many parts of the country; furthermore, he is at present secretary of the New York Farm Club, so he is well equipped to give information and advice to the city dweller who is being tempted to join the back-to-the-land movement.

FARM FOR FORTUNE AND VICE VERSA (New York: Putnam. $2) attempts to dissuade the dreamy-eyed from regarding rural life as a continuous summer idyl, and the hopeful from looking on it as a get-rich-quick proposition or even a good investment.

A measure of practical advice is reserved for those who may remain determined to try rural living in the face of all of Mr. Haystead's grim prognostications, but on the whole, the author's purpose would seem to be to provide a detailed picture of the rigors and adversities of farming, in order to counterbalance the rosy-tinted pastoral visions conjured up by agents' catalogues.

There is one type of city farmer who receives, if not encouragement, at least a nod of approval: the one whose goal is "to make secure the housing of his family, the producing of his foodstuffs (or at least the bulk of them) by his own efforts in co-operation with nature, the learning to serve for himself that which he has paid others to serve, the making of his own recreation. . . ." Mr. Haystead thinks that such a man can succeed in attaining his ends if he has some outside source of income, or if he can acquire his property near enough to the city to enable him to continue with his work there.

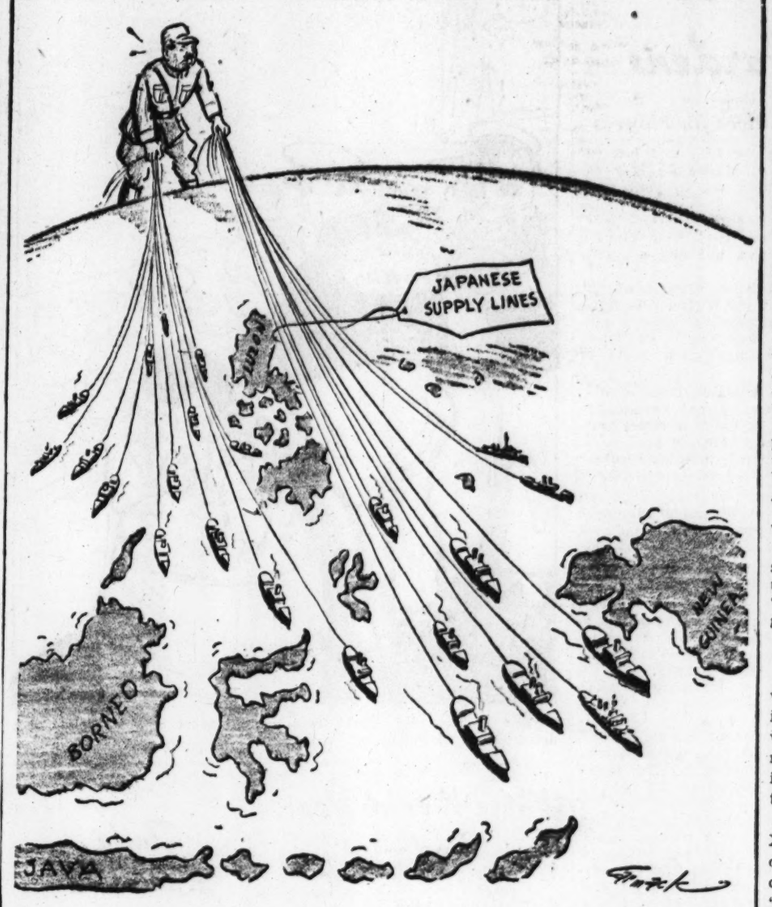
In other words, the point which Mr. Haystead emphasizes again and again is that the city dweller should never think of farming in terms of cash return. He should maintain his city job and limit his conception of farming to a home on from three to ten acres, a vegetable garden, a small orchard, a few chickens, and if possible, some pigs and a cow. For the individual with this modest outlook, Mr. Haystead provides several chapters of advice.

The remainder of the book is designed to disillusion city men whose more ambitious plans include making a profitable business enterprise out of large-scale poultry raising, dairying, beef feeding, or certain less traditional forms of endeavor such as the raising of orchids, minks, or bullfrogs.

The author's arguments are convincing, his advice thoroughly sound. He does not mean to deter those who are honestly in search of a more expansive and wholesome existence in a more placid environment—and who are willing and eager to work for it.

M. W. S.

Target for Today—And Tomorrow



Night March to the Naciamento

As Dep called good-by from the door of the mess hall I marveled. Had there ever been an army of this sort? I did not think so. And as we went in column-of-three along the road that led to the river, feeling our way in the half-light of an old day, I thought of Panaiot and Noel and Manuel, and of the five Nisei. All of them were somewhere in this column, each with his thoughts in the dark, but each, too, with haversack and canteen and Garand, learning to defend a way of life.

Dep is a second-generation Chinese whose grandfather came, crowded with hundreds of others in a close and damp hold, to build a railroad that men in this great, sprawling land might be closer in time and understanding. The job complete, he stayed to work barefooted in California's rich earth, and his son, and his son's son. And so Dep, he of the toothy grin and the happy thoughts, had come from his Imperial Valley—his dates and avocadoes and olives and figs—to find his place at the huge shining iron range, defending a way of life.

Dep was behind now as we circled the camp and headed north toward the banks of the Naciamento. All was quiet but for the swish of canteens not quite full, the ripple of the grass on the hill, now green and thick after January rains, and the occasional catching of an uncertain foot in root or undergrowth.

Panaiot was just ahead. His huge frame would now and then be outlined against the night sky as we slowly topped a gentle slope. He was singing softly to himself. It was something from the Old World. Panaiot had been born in Macedonia, and if you casually referred to his homeland as "Greece" you were immediately corrected. He was proud of his heritage, and that was why he was quietly singing.

One day he had asked, "Why is it that we, as American soldiers, do not sing? In Greece the soldiers sing, and in Bulgaria the soldiers sing. They are real battle songs, too." And he told of these songs. Of their tale of animosities centuries old, of brave deeds, and of war, and of how when the soldiers sang these songs they were given a will to fight. Then suddenly he realized, in the telling, that his new homeland had no need for songs of hatred and rivalry, that there was a way of life for which we fought. "Yes," he admitted, "it is wonderful."

* * *

Now we felt our way along the road until, suddenly, the starry surface of the Naciamento lay before us. Blue lights blinked ahead, and we were told to rest. We must not talk, and so each lay on his back, looking through the branches of the great Valley Oaks to the sky.

Noel was next to me, sighing with relief as he eased the pack from his shoulders. The pull of those straps was not new to Noel, for he had spent many an evening in the barracks telling of years taken with climbing, not the mighty Sierra of his State, but the Alps of Switzerland. Noel's father and mother had come from Switzerland in 1910 to the vast central valley of California, to cultivate a vineyard and apply native thrift and industry to the valley's prodigal supply of sun, land, and water. At school age, Noel had been sent to their Switzerland for ten years, and now, after ten more years in America, he said, "Our democracy is better than William Tell's."

A whistle shrilled. Packs were adjusted and rifles slung for the return to the camp at the base of the hill. The problem was completed and there was laughter and the hum of conversation filling the river bottom, and the frog's throaty harmony could no longer be heard.

Manuel's talk and laughter carried over all—light and free and engaging. When people came from miles around of a Saturday night for their weekly "fiesta," it was Manuel who had played his guitar for the lettuce pickers of the Salinas Valley. Now, Manuel's quick way was an important morale factor here in another part of the green valley where he had been born. Like Dep and Noel, he was a native son. Thirty years before, his parents had come as migrant workers from Mexico, following the crop cycle of the Golden State northward to Salinas.

* * *

Soon the silver tank on the hill reached out in the starlight and we knew that we were home. In the east the Salinas River curled under the bluff, and in the west thousands of winking lights, our city of thirty thousand men. Far at the end of the column I could see the five Nisei, trudging along with two steps to every one taken at the head. They were at the end of every column, five, or six, or seven of them. "Our Japanese army," someone had once jokingly said. Yet they were much more. They were Japanese-Americans of the second and third generation. Good soldiers, quiet and well-mannered, thorough, they belonged in this army just as did Dep and Panaiot and Noel and Manuel. The Pacific Coast was theirs to defend, and although they had been houseboy, student, truck-gardener, and dry-cleaner, now they were soldiers.

So the Army was preparing to defend its democratic way of life, needing no song or battle cry.

The hard asphalt of the road and the yellow street lights were reassuring after the dark uncertainty of the valley roads, and as cadence was established we swung to the west, and the lighted doorway where Dep was waiting. ROBERT R. BRUNN

Swedish-America Speaks

Whatever the cost, we must win this war. To lose it would mean the death of democracy everywhere in the world. We are fighting as one man. White and black and brown, Catholic, Protestant, and Jew, native and naturalized citizen, we stand together to shape our common fate. There must be unfaltering strength behind the fronts. We must all work at the tasks for which we are best fitted, and when necessary we must adapt our muscles, our minds, and our hearts to the new emergency. Whatever our equipment, facilities, organization, if we are Americans we must offer them in the service of America. . . .

Americans of Swedish stock are proud of their history in the making of America. At the same time they are endlessly grateful for the privilege of living, working, and fighting alongside of other Americans no less brave, no less devoted to the high ideals of our democracy. Three hundred and three years ago the first permanent white settlements in the regions which now constitute the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania were made under the protection of the Swedish flag. Sweden thus became one of the three nations—the other two being Holland and England—which founded the Thirteen Colonies. Descendants of the original Swedish settlers were among the Signers of the Declaration, in the Continental Congress, and in Washington's army. Scores of officers from Sweden helped win the War of Independence. And when the war was over Sweden was the first neutral country to recognize the new nation.

Since then Americans of Swedish stock have fought for America in every war of her history. They have been in every rating and rank, from buck privates and seamen to generals and admirals. Today they are fighting and making the supreme sacrifice, in the air, on the seas, and on the land.—*American Swedish Monthly.*

The Wide Horizon

Is *Everybody* Too Busy?

By An Air Raid Warden

My neighbors are too busy.

As an air raid warden assigned to the task of organizing posts in apartment houses in a typical east coast city, I have heard "Too busy" just enough to wonder if perhaps it *is* going to take a bomb or two on Suburbia to wake people up.

Everyone's for the ARP. Oh, sure, it's a great thing! But personally—well, "I'm too busy."

Take, for instance, Mr. X, the delicatessen operator—a patriotic American, by his own account, if I ever saw one. Why, he'd gladly give his life to stop "that Hitler." But as for being a warden—well, after all, there was his business.

And there is Tony who runs the beauty parlor. He'd do anything to help. "Yes, sir, we gotta do our part," Tony assured me. Well, then, how about going down to the ARP school—it's only for three evenings.

"I don't know, Meester, I'm vera busy. Who'sa gonna run da beauty parlor?"

Then there is willing Mr. Z, whose corner store keeps him busy from early morning until late at night. He'd like to help out but—"there's nobody to keep the store while I go to air raid school."

* * *

And so it goes. The policeman who doesn't want his family helping in ARP—after all, isn't he doing enough as a cop? The woman who is afraid she might become panicky in a real raid. The man who works so hard during the day he is too weary when night comes to learn how to be an air raid warden.

Yet let there come an air raid and Mr. X, the delicatessen operator, and Tony who owns the beauty parlor, and Mr. Z at the corner store, and the other "too busy," or "too weary," or "too panicky" people who think that ARP is great for somebody else, may be among the first to shout for help.

England went through the same thing in the early months of the war. Many people were "too busy" to be air raid wardens when it was "very unlikely that raids would ever come."

A London barrister, temporarily in the United States, told me the other day that six months after the war broke out in September, 1939, there were many British confident that "it couldn't happen here." A prominent industrialist, he said, gave a public address in which he told with eloquence, and with what appeared to be complete logic, why the Nazis could never bomb London.

* * *

It was difficult to work up enthusiasm for ARP in England even in those perilous days. Those who had enlisted in the civilian defense services were bored and questioned seriously if they would ever be needed. They began to take their assignments with less seriousness. Many would fail to appear at their posts, leaving important duties uncovered for many hours. And other Britishers, like my neighbors, were "too busy" for such things.

That is why, my London friend told me, when the raids came eleven months after the war started England wasn't ready. Millions of dollars in damage could have been avoided, he said, and hundreds of buildings now demolished might be standing, had the ARP services been fully ready when the Nazis struck.

The same thing *could* happen here.

Despite my too many "too busy" neighbors, I find cause for hope. At least 5,000 of the busiest men and women in my city of more than 70,000 persons are working countless hours to perfect an ARP system that already is among the best.

Mirror of World Opinion

Exorbitant Profits

Laws limiting profits on Navy aircraft and shipbuilding contracts to 12 per cent and 10 per cent were repealed at the request of the Administration. The excuse was that they were slowing construction. But removing the ceiling was not regarded as authorizing brazen profiteering such as the Senate and House committees have reported.

The Administration has complete power to regulate the profits of war contractors. It demanded this power to speed the defense program. But the power carried with it the responsibility to hold profits within reason, and it has shirked this responsibility.—*Indianapolis News.*

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